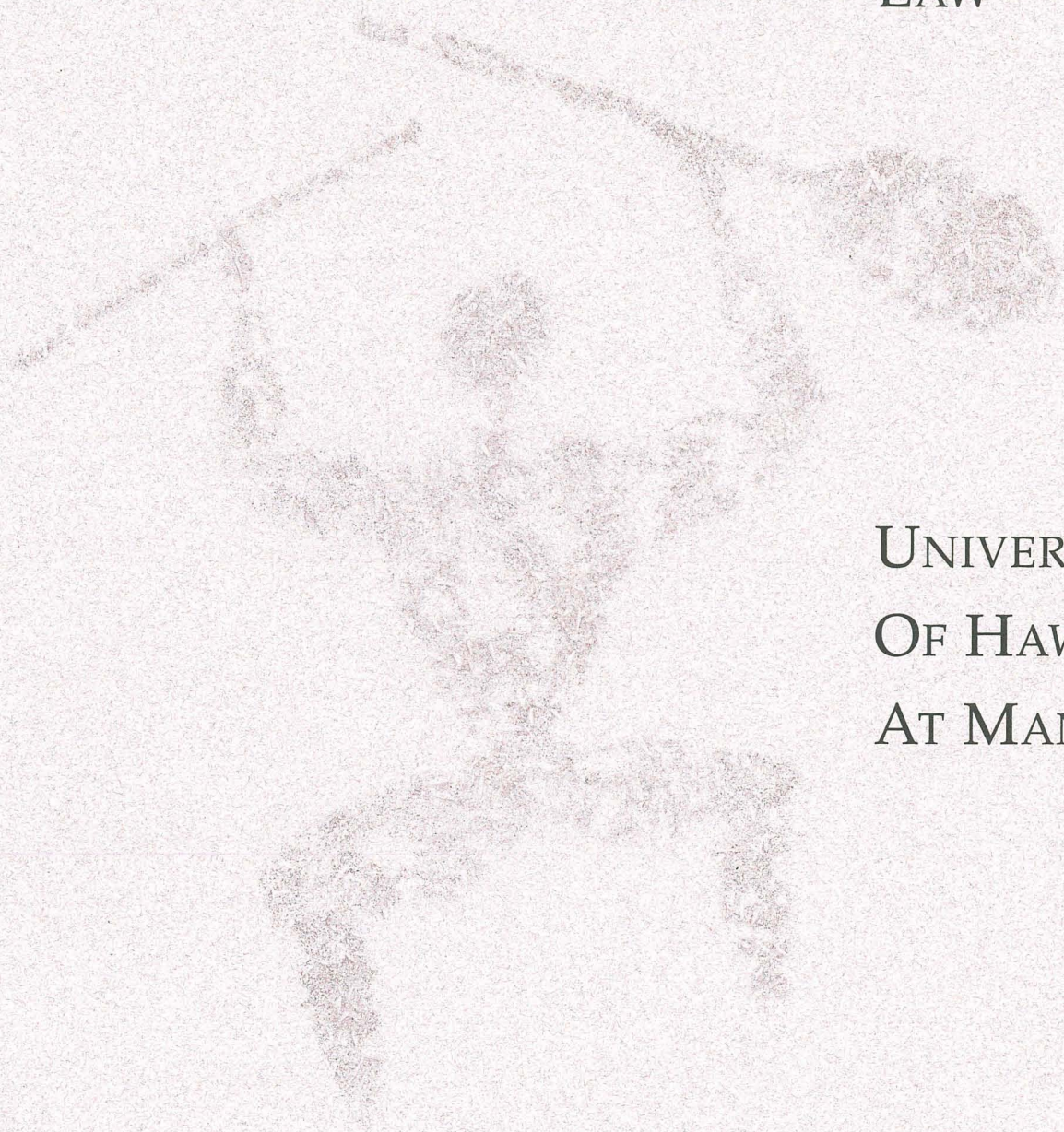


THE
WILLIAM S.
RICHARDSON
SCHOOL OF
LAW

UNIVERSITY
OF HAWAII
AT MANOA



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Cover: A petroglyph depicting ke kanawai mamalahoa (the law of the splintered paddle) which declared that “the old men, the old women, and the children may lie on the roadside and they shall not be molested.” This royal edict became the law over the entire Hawaiian kingdom during the reign of Kamehameha the Great. Considered one of the most important of the kanawai (royal edicts), the law gave the Hawaiian people an era of freedom from violent assault. Cover design by Sanford Mock from an original concept by Ruby Hamili ('82) and Michael Moore ('82).



Printed on recycled paper.

The William S. Richardson
School of Law

University of Hawaii
at Manoa

1991-92 Catalog

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS CATALOG

This document provides general information about the William S. Richardson School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Student Services Office at the School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, (808) 956-7966.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.



A Message from the Dean

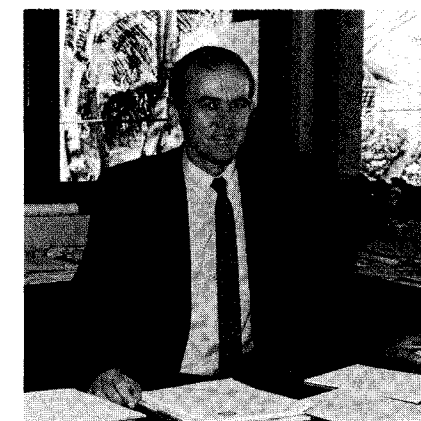
The William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii's Manoa Campus is currently in its nineteenth year of instruction. Although we are still a young institution, our future is secure and our opportunities limitless. Each year our graduates increase the school's representation among private and public lawyers in the Hawaii State Bar, in elective office, and, more recently, in mainland states and foreign countries.

The School of Law is a vital resource for the State of Hawaii. Our student externs provide legal services in state offices and for private practitioners. Faculty members have been generous in giving time and commitment to government agencies requiring counsel and expertise. Most important, Hawaii's sons and daughters have an opportunity for a professional education that might otherwise be unobtainable.

With the support of the state and our many private benefactors, we are enriching our Juris Doctor curriculum and reaching out to the world beyond Hawaii's shores. Our presence and influence are increasingly felt in the Pacific Basin through the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program and the efforts of our affiliated Law of the Sea Institute. It is our long-term goal to establish lasting ties with students, scholars, legal communities and governments throughout Asia and the Pacific.

I welcome your interest as a prospective applicant to this very special School of Law and I encourage you to examine the information contained in this catalog for a fuller description of our offerings. If admitted, you will be joining a talented group of men and women dedicated to legal scholarship and to the enhancement of the school's national and international reputation.

DEAN JEREMY T. HARRISON



General Information



"The Richardson School of Law is a professional beacon on the University of Hawaii campus, focusing the energies of the legal calling on the best talents of Hawaii and the Pacific."

"The school has gone from achievement to triumph during its short history and stands as an institution worthy of the praise of the profession which it serves. Its entry into the Association of American Law Schools is a recognition richly deserved, earned through diligence, scholarship and high standards."

[Hawaii Governor John Waihee ('76), January 1989, on the occasion of the William S. Richardson School of Law's membership in the Association of American Law Schools.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the School of Law, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. The university also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements university instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international education institution established by the United States Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Formal study on the idea of establishing a law school for the State of Hawaii began in 1968. Five years later the University of Hawaii's William S. Richardson School of Law admitted its first class.

Fifty-three students comprised that first entering class in 1973 and they were greeted by a faculty of six members. One of those students was a young man named John Waihee, who in 1986 was elected as the current Governor of the State of Hawaii.

Subsequent and larger classes were admitted as the inaugural class moved through to its graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the limited physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provisions for an augmented student body with enhanced resources. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association (ABA) in

the spring of 1974 with full accreditation earned in August 1982. The culmination of the early years' efforts came with the opening of the school's new facilities in 1983.

Today, the School of Law seats approximately 75 students in each entering class. Total student enrollment is approximately 225 and permanent faculty now numbers 16.

Special mention is due former Chief Justice of the Hawaii State Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady effort and unwavering commitment to the establishment and development of a high quality law school buttressed all other efforts and served as an example for those who played a role in its history. In recognition of his contribution, the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii in 1983 named the school the William S. Richardson School of Law. Today the former Chief Justice continues to play an active role in community affairs and remains a key supporter of the law school's mission and objectives.

ACCREDITATION OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The William S. Richardson School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

In 1989, the School of Law was admitted to full membership in the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).



GOVERNANCE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Policies, regulations and procedures for the governance of the School of Law are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the university administration, students and others.

A copy of the School of Law's official Academic Regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the Juris Doctor degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, the Pre-Admission Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this catalog, is made available to each student upon enrollment.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association-approved law school does not assure admission

to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Students, especially foreign students, intending to seek admission to any state bar should fully inform themselves of the admission requirements of those states they are interested in prior to matriculation in the School of Law.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii. All inquiries regarding Hawaii bar admission should be made directly to the Chief Clerk, Supreme Court of Hawaii, P.O. Box 2560, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804.

The Juris Doctor Program

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active and effective participation, as professionals, in legal counseling, advocacy and decision-making—whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney’s office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as integral parts of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional “Socratic method” (whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting), lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, and videotaping and critique of student performance. “Clinical” components, in the form of real or simulated lawyers’ tasks, are an essential part of the program. Small-group work, especially in the first year, is organized around hypothetical client problems. Second- and third-year small-group seminars and clinical workshops permit students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The School of Law is committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to develop their own legal skills and abilities and to clarify their values. Successful performance of those tasks depends on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one’s own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the School is to provide assistance in “learning how to learn.”



FIRST-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers’ work—its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of legal problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in recognizing questions of professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. help students begin to appreciate the relevance and importance of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content, underlying policies, and operational meaning of several important areas of law;

and,

6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs, and its future direction.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject matter of the seminar is the acquisition of lawyers’ skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate education functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first-semester courses and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar problems.

The entire first-year curriculum consists of required courses and seminars. In each semester of the first year, every student must take the following courses:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts Process I (Law 522)	2
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504) ...	3
	15

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	3
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts Process II (Law 523)	3
Legal Bibliography (Law 506)	1
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)	2
	16

SECOND-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues, policies and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students’ competence to perform legal

research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials; and,

3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I in the Fall semester. In addition, each student is assigned by lottery to one of the five



PHOTO BY J. HICKS

Second-Year Seminar (Law 530) sections offered in the Spring semester. Although offerings vary each year, recent Seminar sections have included Constitutional Law, Family Law, Native Hawaiian Rights, Property, Labor Law, Torts, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, and Environmental Law.

THIRD-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the third-year curriculum are to provide:

1. advanced-level study of legal problems or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students; and,
2. opportunities for intensive supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers’ tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world.

The third-year curriculum is generally elective.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In either their second or third year, all students must take the following:

	Credit Hours
Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2
Two credits from any of the following seminars, courses or activities:	
Law Review (Law 545)	(V)
Moot Court Team (Law 536)	(V)
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508)	2
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2
Pretrial Litigation (Law 564)	2
Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G)	4
Prosecution Clinic (Law 590B/599)	(V)
Defense Clinic (Law 590C)	(V)
Elder Law Clinic (Law 590D)	(V)

ELECTIVES

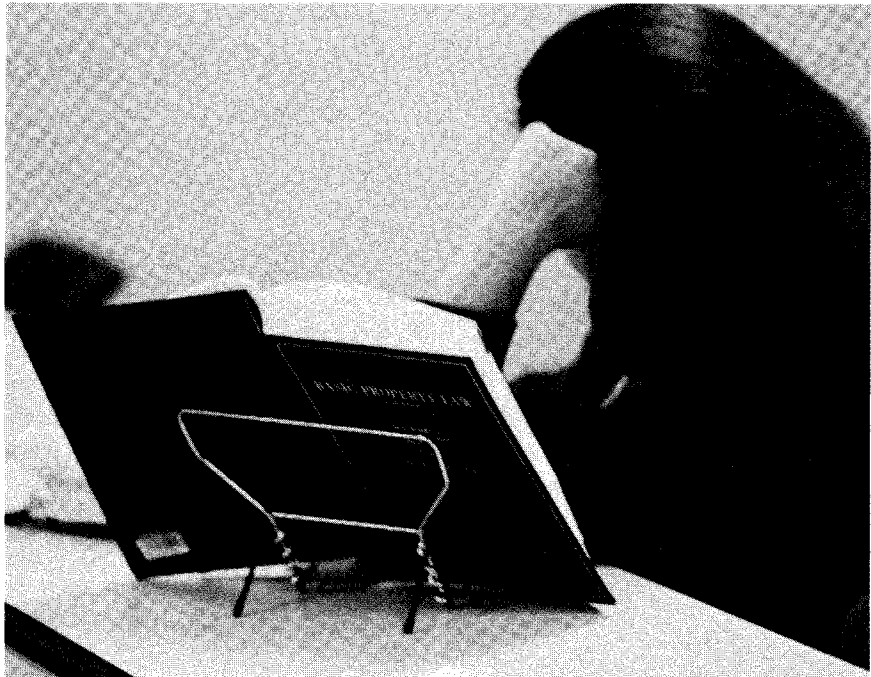
Electives that are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation, and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation. Additionally, the curriculum offers a rich variety of courses and students are urged to take advantage of this diversity by electing courses and seminars which provide perspective to legal studies, appeal to special interest, and those which are central to the practice of law and which will appear on the bar examination. In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations as set forth in the course of study for the second and third years. Students are encouraged to seek guidance from the associate dean and/or members of the faculty.

COURSE LOAD

All students must enroll full-time (at least 12 credits) during the three-year program. A normal semester course load for the second and third years is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who wish to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first obtain the written approval of the associate dean.

GRADING AND EXAMINATIONS

With the exception of the first semester and a few instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. Most courses are graded on a "C" curve as set forth:



	Grade Points	Range
A - Excellent.....	4	0-15%
B - Good	3	25-45%
C - Satisfactory	2	40-65%
D - Low Pass	1	0-20%
E - No Pass	0	0-10%
I - Incomplete		
CR - Credit		
NC - No Credit		

A grade of "C" indicates competence in the subject matter.

Although students receive *advisory* letter grades during the first semester of the first year, the official transcript will reflect grading on a Credit/No Credit basis. Advisory grades for work done *in the first semester of the first year* will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the School of Law to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the School of Law acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to

persons other than employees of the university only with the written consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class rank.

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously. Students are issued an exam identification number each semester.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

1. Full-time residence in the School of Law for at least six academic (fall and spring) semesters. (Pre-Admission Program semesters do not count toward required residency). Two summer sessions during which a student received at least six credits each summer may be combined to equal one semester of residency.

2. Eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F", "No Credit", "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in all required courses, seminars, practicums, and workshops.
3. A cumulative grade point average of 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year.
4. Completion of all graduation requirements within five years of matriculation into the School of Law.
5. Satisfactory completion of at least two credits from any of the following courses:
 - Pretrial Litigation
 - Law Review
 - Moot Court Team
 - Trial Practice
 - Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - Estate Planning Workshop
 - Prosecution Clinic
 - Defense Clinic
 - Elder Law Clinic
6. Satisfactory completion of the first-year curriculum, Constitutional Law I, Second-Year Seminar, and Professional Responsibility.

Full-time residence shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit hours and completion of a minimum of nine credit hours of study per semester and for which a grade other than "I" (Incomplete), "W" (Withdraw), "F," or "No Credit" is received. Ten credit hours shall constitute full-time study for students who have received prior written permission from the associate dean. Residence includes regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. This requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the School of Law community and is consonant with ABA standards.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness or family emergency.

Degree-seeking students must give careful attention to graduation requirements. Although students may receive counsel from the School of Law administration and faculty, they are personally and directly responsible for meeting their graduation requirements. These requirements are set forth in further detail in the Academic Regulations of the School of Law which every law student should study carefully.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special Projects include Externships, Directed Study, graduate courses taken outside the School of Law, Law Review, Moot Court Team, and Moot Court Board. No more than a combined total of 12 credits of Special Projects may be credited towards the requirements for the JD degree.

Externships

Two-credit externships are available in four sectors of the legal community in Hawaii: (1) judicial; (2) public agency; (3) state legislature; and (4) private law firm. In addition, full-semester resident externships are available in various Pacific Island locations including the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

Directed Study

Each member of the full-time faculty may supervise up to three students each semester working on Directed Study (Law 576V) and give either normal grades for these projects or award Credit/No Credit.

Graduate Courses

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the School of Law by the

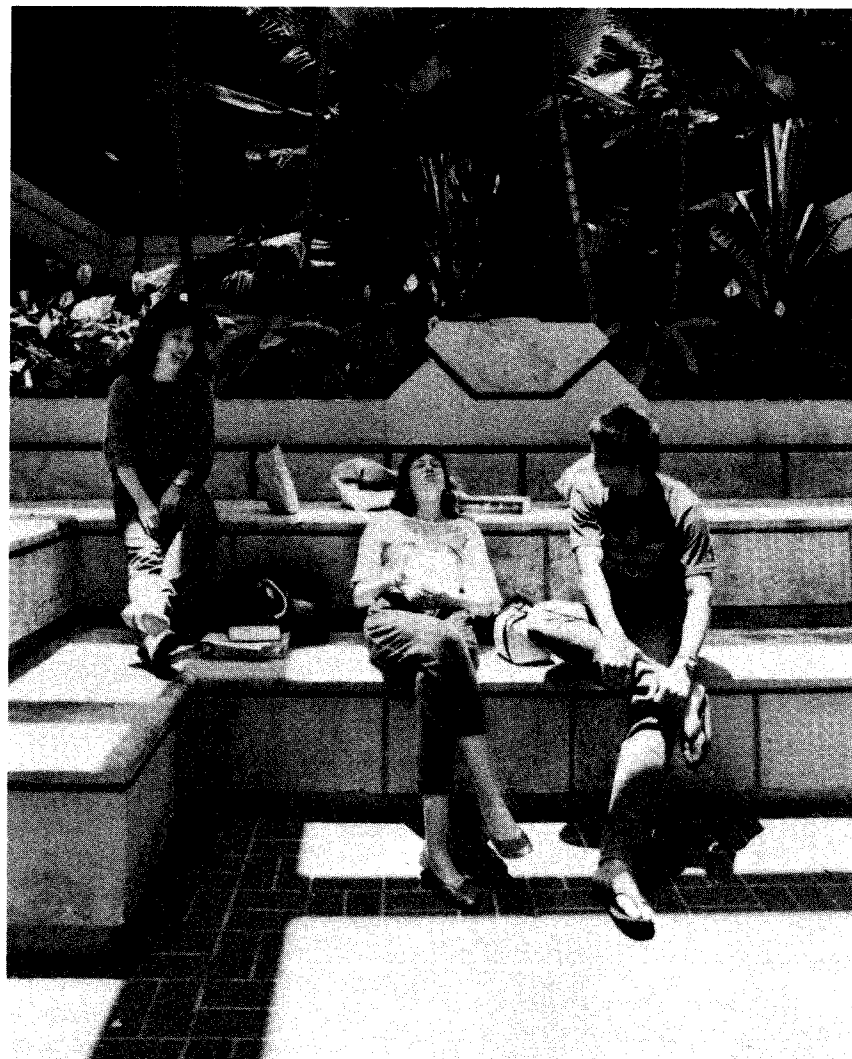
University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three credits of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the associate dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course must be at the 500 level or above. It must be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content must be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the School of Law.

Dual Degree And Certificate Programs

Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other schools and colleges of the University of Hawaii and receive both the Juris Doctor and a graduate degree or certificate. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both programs by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate level courses taken *after matriculation* into the School of Law and by arranging with the graduate program to receive graduate credit for law school courses. These ten credits count as part of the Special Projects credit limit of twelve.

To date, dual degree programs leading to a JD and a master of business administration, a master of urban planning, a master of public health, a master of arts in Asian studies or political science, a master of social work, a master of library and information studies, and a PhD in psychology have been arranged with the respective schools and colleges at the University of Hawaii. Currently approved graduate certificate programs include Ocean Policy, Gerontology and Resource Management. All dual degree or certificate programs must have the prior written approval of the associate dean of the School of Law.

Students interested in a dual degree



CLINICAL PROGRAMS

Clinical courses place students in the role of the professional. Students can elect an array of courses which give them the opportunity to directly experience the practice of law.

In the externship courses, students work in judges' chambers, the legislature, public agencies, and in private practice.

In some clinical classes, such as Pretrial Litigation, Negotiation, and Trial Practice, students study and simulate lawyering skills. After careful instruction by both full-time faculty and adjunct professors, who include some of the finest lawyers in Hawaii, students exercise the lawyering skills at the school and then are critiqued. Many of the performances are videotaped in the school's Moot Courtroom and later reviewed in a special video-review room in the Library.

The Hawaii Supreme Court has authorized the student practice of law for University of Hawaii law students pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7. In the Prosecution and Defense clinics, students actually try cases in Hawaii's courts. The pretrial and trial skills learned in the clinics are directly related to the practice of both civil and criminal law.

or certificate program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the graduate program. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in the School of Law is a fully prescribed, full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree or certificate program may not take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

SUMMER STUDY

After completion of the first year, a student may take courses for credit at any ABA-accredited law school during summers. Students planning to enroll in summer law programs must have the prior written approval of the associate dean. Credit for approved summer law courses taken outside of the School of Law may be counted toward the number of credits required for graduation, but will not be computed as a part of the student's grade point average.

The School of Law does not offer a summer program.

Special Programs

PACIFIC-ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES

In 1984 the School of Law faculty approved plans to develop a program of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies (PALS), which will provide legal education and research relevant to the tremendous surge in economic, political, and social development that is occurring in the Pacific and Asian region. The basic areas of focus of PALS include legal aspects of trans-Pacific trade, legal development of Pacific Islands, alternative modes of dispute resolution in Pacific and Asian nations, and sea-use-management and commercial use of ocean resources in the Pacific and Asia.

Goals for PALS include the development of: (1) relevant courses in the regular law curriculum; (2) curricula leading to certificates or advanced degrees for domestic and foreign lawyers and others who may profit by such legal training; (3) conferences, institutes and lectures on PALS topics; and (4) programs of research, publication, and service by law students and faculty in the areas covered by PALS.

Recent courses have been offered in Chinese Law, Sea Use Law, Korean Law, and Japanese Law. Other courses are under development by faculty who have experience and expertise in the area. A number of our law students have completed externships at the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia. Because of Hawaii's proximity to the Asian and Pacific nations, the School of Law enjoys a steady stream of international visitors, including jurists, law professors, and attorneys.

The School of Law currently enrolls full-time students from the People's Republic of China, Japan, Yap, Pohnpei, Palau, Guam, and Samoa. Still others in the current classes have worked abroad and have proficiency in several languages of the Pacific Basin.

For the summer of 1991, the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies

(SHAPS) funded one student for law study in Japan and one for law study in China.

PALS is being developed in close cooperation with the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii's School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies. Law student activity is coordinated by the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO). The School of Law also has an active faculty exchange program with the Faculty of Law at Hiroshima University in Japan and conducts a judicial seminar program for judges from the Federated States of Micronesia.

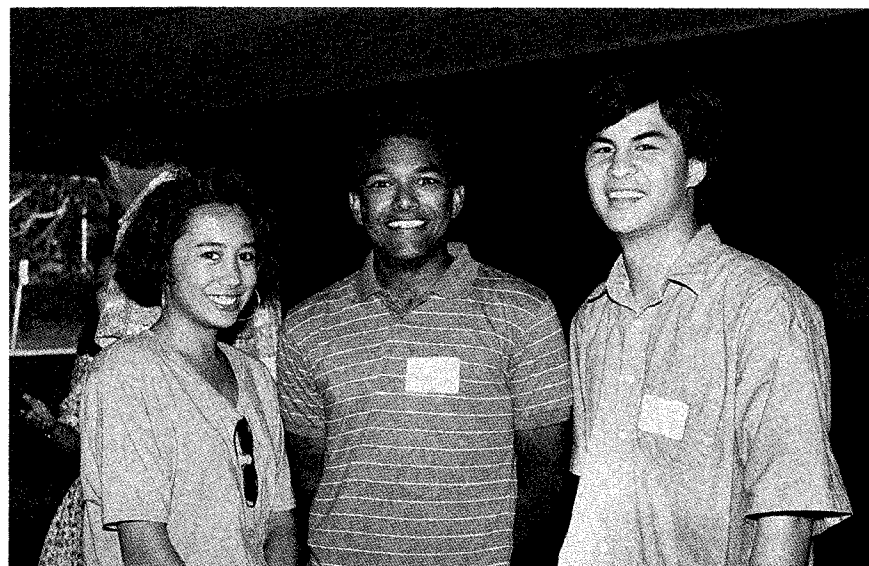
JURISTS-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM

This Program brings distinguished national and international jurists to the School of Law as occasional visitors to meet with students, faculty, the judiciary, and the bar in a special educational setting. These jurists may present seminars, teach classes, or discuss timely judicial matters.

During the spring 1992 semester, the School of Law will host the Honorable Harry A. Blackmun, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Accompanying him will be Judge Myron H. Bright, Senior Circuit Court Judge with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY PHOTO



THE LAW OF THE SEA INSTITUTE

The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the School of Law and occupies offices here. The institute serves as an international and neutral forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas concerning the regulation of the uses of the seas and their resources. It is governed by an executive board of national experts in ocean law. Through its conferences and publications, the institute disseminates information on the issues, developments and arrangements that affect the law of ocean exploration and exploitation.

The Law of the Sea Institute is administered by Dr. John Craven, director, who is both a lawyer and an ocean engineer. Dr. Craven holds an appointment as professor in the School of Law. The associate director is Dr. Scott Allen.

HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Since 1985, the School of Law has had an active exchange program with the Faculty of Law at Hiroshima University. The program was initially funded by a grant from the United States Information Agency. Subsequently, Hiroshima University received a substantial grant from Japan's Ministry of Education (Monbusho) to continue funding the program.

Under the program, several faculty members each year spend from a few weeks to the entire academic year lecturing and doing research at the other institution. In the summer of 1990, the first School of Law student received a grant from the University of Hawaii to spend the summer at Hiroshima University researching Japanese law.

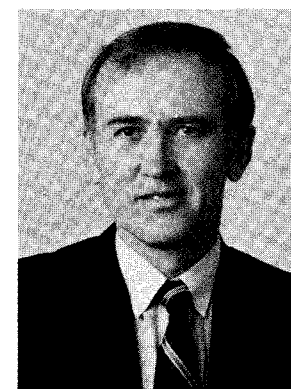
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE) is a non-profit educational institution formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association. The institute's board of directors reflects a cross-section of private and government attorneys, judges, and faculty members of the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the institute is to provide continuing legal-education programs of high quality at low cost for members of the bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

HICLE is under the direction of Corianne W. Lau. Further information about the institute and its programs may be obtained from the HICLE office at The William S. Richardson School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2369; telephone (808) 956-6551.

Faculty and Staff

FACULTY



Jeremy T. Harrison
Dean and Professor of Law

BS, University of San Francisco, 1957; JD, University of San Francisco Law School, 1960; LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962.

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the US Court of Claims, Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he was a member of the faculty for 19 years. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Selassie I University, Ethiopia, and at the Hastings College of Law and the University of California at Davis. From 1977 to 1979 he served as Associate Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Law. He returned to Hawaii in 1984 as Associate Dean and was appointed Dean in 1985.



John L. Barkai
Professor of Law

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967; MBA, University of Michigan, 1968; JD, University of Michigan, 1971.

Professor Barkai has been the Director of the Clinical Programs since he joined the faculty in 1978. For five years, he taught at Wayne State University Law School, where he was a tenured professor and, prior to that, was a criminal trial attorney with the Defender's Office of Detroit. At the law school, he directs the Prosecution Clinic and teaches evidence, negotiation, and mediation. Professor Barkai's most recent publications have been in the areas of alternative dispute resolution and the psychology of lawyering. He is the Director of the Court's Project in the university's interdisciplinary Program on Conflict Resolution. He has served as a consultant to the Hawaii Judiciary, to the Minister of Justice for Papua New Guinea, and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia. He is currently involved in a three-year study of alternative dispute resolution funded by the Hawaii Judiciary. He is a mediator and member of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Justice Center of Honolulu and is past president of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii. He has lectured and traveled extensively in Asia and the Pacific. (*Sabbatical 1992-93.*)



Addison M. Bowman
Professor of Law

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957; LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963; LLM, Georgetown University, 1964.

Formerly Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Bowman joined this law faculty in 1975. He served as reporter to the Judicial Council and Interim Committees

that produced the Hawaii Rules of Evidence, and authored the Commentaries that appear in *Hawaii Revised Statutes* ch. 626 (Special Pamphlet 1980). He also authored the *Hawaii Criminal Benchbook* (1982) and *Hawaii Rules of Evidence Manual* (1990). He received Manoa's prestigious Robert W. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service in 1980 and the Outstanding Professor of Law Award in 1983 and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor. Bowman serves as a consultant to the Judiciary of Hawaii and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia and conducts judicial education and training programs here and in Micronesia. He is a charter member and bencher of Honolulu's American Inn of Court IV. His courses include Criminal Justice, Evidence, Professional Responsibility and Legal Method Seminar.



Myron H. Bright
Visiting Professor of Law

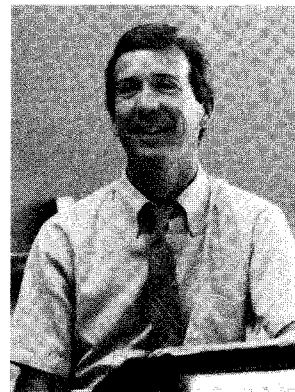
BSL, University of Minnesota, 1941; JD, University of Minnesota, 1947.

Judge Bright was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in 1968. He was appointed senior circuit judge in 1985. He is a Distinguished Professor of Law at St. Louis University School of Law. He has lectured at numerous law schools across the country and is very active in Continuing Legal Education programs on trial and appellate advocacy. Judge Bright has initiated Jurist-in-Residence Programs at a number of law schools, including the University of Hawaii. He will teach Advanced Appellate Advocacy in the spring.

Ronald C. Brown
Professor of Law

BS, University of Toledo, 1965; JD, University of Toledo, 1968; LLM, University of Michigan, 1970.

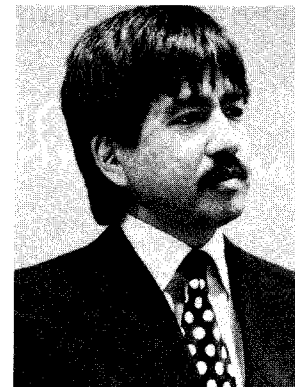
Formerly Professor of Law on the Faculty of William and Mary School of Law, Professor Brown joined the faculty at Hawaii in 1981 and has served as Interim Director of the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, acting as private impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes and serving as state-appointed public fact-finder in Hawaii public sector disputes. Professor Brown's teaching specialties include private and public sector labor law, arbitration and negotiation, Asia-Pacific comparative labor law and employment discrimination. He has authored numerous articles and lectured in China, Korea, Japan, Australia, and the Pacific Islands on comparative labor law topics. In 1989 he taught Comparative Labor Law at Beijing University Law School in the People's Republic of China and has conducted legal exchange and international training programs for Chinese lawyers and judges under arrangements with the PRC Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice.



David L. Callies
Professor of Law

AB, DePauw University, 1965; JD, University of Michigan, 1968; LLM, Nottingham University (England) 1969.

Professor Callies came to the School of Law in 1978 following a decade of adjunct teaching and private practice where he counseled local, state, and national government agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy, and inter-governmental relations. He has studied, lectured, and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the author of *Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawaii* and co-author of: *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of state land use legislation; *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control; and *Cases and Materials on Land Use*. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation, and agricultural lands and growth management, and has served on several editorial boards and several state and county advisory committees dealing with these issues. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research, and service and was awarded a UHM Campus Merit Award in 1983. In 1990, he received the Outstanding Professor of Law Award and received the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor. He has lectured in American Samoa, China, England, Japan, the Marianas Islands, and Palau and surveyed land and environmental laws in Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Canada, and the Marshall Islands. He is a past chairman of the American Bar Association's Section on Urban, State and Local Government Law. (Sabbatical spring 1992.)



Williamson B.C. Chang
Professor of Law

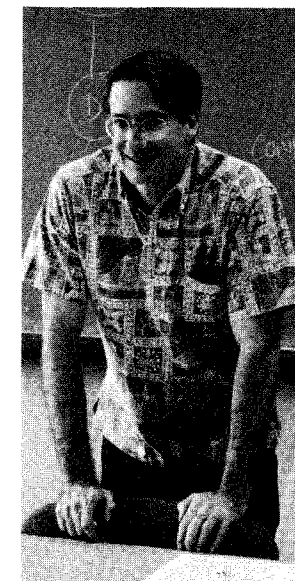
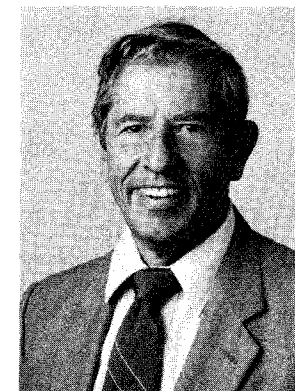
AB, Princeton, 1972; JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975.

Born and raised in Hawaii, Professor Chang received his undergraduate degree in Asian Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He received his law degree from Boalt Hall where he was an editor of the Law Review. Subsequently he clerked for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the US District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in jurisprudence and corporation law, he has been and is a principal investigator on research projects examining water rights in Hawaii, American Samoa, and Micronesia. He has served as a Special Deputy Attorney General representing the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court in the *McBryde* water rights case. He received a grant to study "Zen, Law and Language" from the American Bar Foundation in Japan. He also received the University of Hawaii's Merit Award with Distinction in 1981. In 1987 Professor Chang was at Hiroshima University in Japan as part of the School of Law's faculty exchange program with that university and at the University of Western Australia at Perth, Australia, under the Fulbright exchange program. During 1989-90, he was on leave to work as a special assistant to US Senator Daniel Inouye on Native Hawaiian rights.

John P. Craven
Professor of Law

BSCE, Cornell University, 1946; MSCE, California Institute of Technology, 1947; PhD, University of Iowa, 1951; JD, George Washington University, 1958.

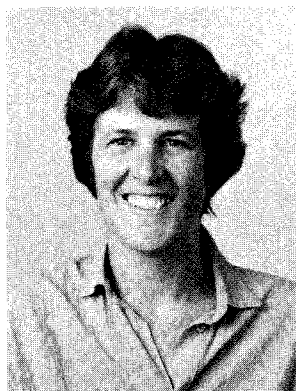
Dr. Craven has had long and varied experience in professional endeavors which have benefited from both his legal and technological expertise. He has served as chief scientist in projects involving ocean and deep ocean technology in both civilian and military areas. Before becoming Dean of Marine Programs and professor of Ocean Engineering at the University of Hawaii in 1970, he was a member of the faculty at MIT. He is currently Director of the Law of the Sea Institute and Board Chairman of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii. He is also the Governor's Marine Affairs Advisor. Dr. Craven has published extensively on subjects related to ocean engineering and the law of the sea, and in addition to being named Marine Affairs Advisor and principal investigator of the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory, is a member of the Law of the Sea Technical Advisory Committee for the US Department of State. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and serves on numerous ocean policy committees of the National Academy of Science.



Jay Dratler, Jr.
Associate Professor of Law

AB, with distinction, University of California, Berkeley, 1966; MS, University of California, San Diego, 1968; PhD, University of California, San Diego, 1971; JD, magna cum laude, Harvard University, 1978.

Professor Dratler graduated from the University of California and earned his master's degree and doctorate in physics at the University of California at San Diego, where he was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow. After spending a year as an NSF-NATO Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Cambridge, England, he worked for three years as an instrumentation geophysicist developing geophysical instrumentation and computerized data systems—first at a small start-up company, then with the University of California and the United States Geological Survey. Professor Dratler then attended Harvard Law School, where he served as an articles editor on the *Harvard Law Review*. In the ensuing eight years, he practiced law in San Francisco and in Silicon Valley, primarily in the areas of intellectual property, licensing, computers and high technology. He teaches Antitrust Law, Intellectual Property Law, Remedies, Second-Year Seminar and Legal Method Seminar and will be involved in the legal aspects of high technology development in the State of Hawaii. (Sabbatical 1992-93.)



M. Casey Jarman
Associate Professor of Law

BA, *magna cum laude*, Barry University, 1971; MS, Florida International University, 1974; JD, University of Mississippi, 1981; LLM, University of Washington, 1985.

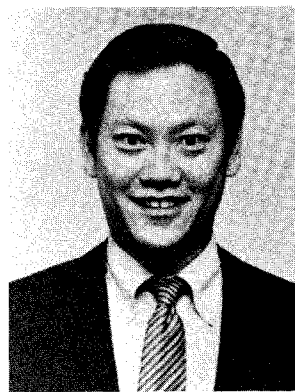
Professor Jarman joined the faculty in 1987. From 1984 to 1987 she served as Director of the Coastal and Marine Law Research Program, Mississippi Law Research Institute, University of Mississippi Law Center. She teaches Legal Writing and Environmental and Administrative Law, and her research and scholarly interests are in international and domestic ocean and coastal law issues. She is currently Chair of the Steering Committee for the University of Hawaii Graduate Ocean Policy Certificate Program. For the 1988-89 academic year, Professor Jarman was chosen by law faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor. She also coaches the Environmental Moot Court Competition Team and is faculty advisor to the Environmental Law Society and Hawaii Women Lawyers, Student Division.



Amy H. Kastely
Professor of Law

BA, University of Chicago, 1973; JD, University of Chicago, 1977.

Professor Kastely teaches, studies, and writes in the areas of Commercial Transactions, Consumer Protection, Contracts, Feminist Legal Theory, International Sales, and Rhetoric. She was chosen by faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1984-85 and 1987-88 academic years and received the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) awards for this honor. She was also recognized in 1989 by the University of Hawaii for her outstanding teaching and was a recipient of a Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching. Prior to joining the School of Law faculty in 1982, Professor Kastely taught in the Mandel Clinic at the University of Chicago Law School and served as Law Clerk to United States District Judge Bernard M. Decker. As a student, she was associate editor of the *University of Chicago Law Review*.



Victor Hao Li
Adjunct Professor of Law

BA, Columbia University, 1961; LLB, Columbia University, 1964; LLM, Harvard University, 1965; JD, Harvard University, 1971.

Professor Li was the President of the East-West Center from 1981 to 1990. Previously, he was the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearn Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School. Professor Li has also taught at the University of Michigan and at Columbia. At the William S. Richardson School of Law, he has taught Chinese Law. Professor Li is assisting the School of Law in developing its program of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies.



Sabrina Shizue McKenna
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii, 1978; JD, University of Hawaii Williams S. Richardson School of Law, 1982.

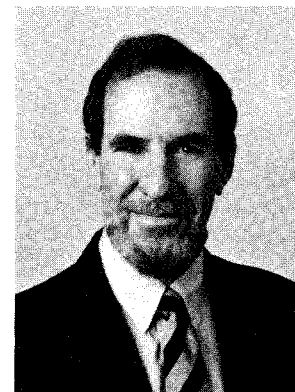
Professor McKenna joined the law faculty in 1991. Born and raised in Japan, she attended the University of Hawaii on a basketball scholarship and received her undergraduate degree in Japanese. At the School of Law, she served as editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*. Following law school, she practiced for five years in civil litigation and general civil practice with a large Honolulu law firm, then for three years as in-house counsel to an international business organization. Professor McKenna has been active in various bar and community organizations and has been an instructor of business law at the University of Hawaii College of Business Administration. She teaches in the civil clinical area.



Thomas A. Mensah
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, University College of Ghana (First Class), 1956; LLB, University of London (Second Class Honors), 1959; LLM, Yale University, 1962; JSD, Yale University, 1964.

After a period of teaching law at the University of Ghana, Thomas A. Mensah served as a legal officer at the International Atomic Energy Agency. From 1968, he was with the International Maritime Organization as Legal Counsel, and, since 1981, as Assistant Secretary General. He retired in 1990 and has since acted as a consultant in international maritime and environmental law. Professor Mensah will be visiting the law school for the spring 1992 semester, teaching a section of the Second-Year Seminar and a course on International Environmental Law.

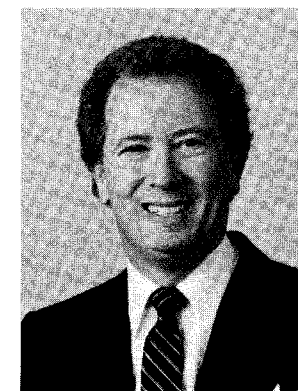


Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951; JD, *magna cum laude*, Boston University, 1956; LLM, Yale University, 1959.

Professor Miller came to Hawaii in 1973 to help found the new University of Hawaii School of Law. He received his law degree from Boston University, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*. After practicing law in Boston, he earned a master of laws degree from the Yale Law School. A law professor since 1959, Miller taught for six years at Wayne State University and eight years at the Ohio State University before leaving for Hawaii. His principal areas of teaching and research are Torts and Conflict of Laws. In addition to teaching, he served as the School of Law's Associate Dean (1976-77) and Dean (1981-84). Professor Miller was instrumental in securing a USIA University Affiliation Program Grant for the exchange of faculty

between the Hiroshima University School of Law and the William S. Richardson School of Law. He served as a Visiting Professor of Law at Hiroshima University during fall 1986 and at the Victoria University of Wellington (N.Z.) Faculty of Law during spring 1987.



John E. Pickron
Librarian
Associate Professor of Law

BA, Tulane University, 1964; MS, Louisiana State University, 1967; JD, Loyola University, 1975.

Joining the faculty in 1983 as Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, Mr. Pickron was previously Associate Law Librarian and Director of Legal Research and Writing at the Tulane Law School. He had been at Tulane since 1970 and had served as Acquisition Librarian, Reference Librarian and Assistant Law Librarian. In 1981, 1983, 1985, and 1987, he was Visiting Law Librarian through a fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law in Hamburg, Germany. In 1987 he participated in the USIA-sponsored exchange program with the Hiroshima University law faculty in Japan and returned there in 1989-90 as a visiting professor. Mr. Pickron, whose undergraduate degree was in history and German, also pursued German language studies in 1964 and again in 1977 at the Goethe Institute in Munich, Germany. He is the author of published works in both English and German.

Carol M. Rose
Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law

BA, Antioch College, 1962; MA, University of Chicago, 1963; PhD, Cornell, 1969; JD, University of Chicago, 1977.

Carol M. Rose has been the Fred A. Johnston Professor of Property and Environmental Law at Yale University since 1989. Her teaching and research interests reflect her monomania about property and natural resources, and include environmental law, water law, energy policy, and land use regulation, along with general property law. She has been in school far too long, as is shown by the list of degrees above, and has taught all over the place, including the law schools at (in order) Stanford, Berkeley, and Northwestern, along with visiting appointments at the University of Chicago and Harvard. She has also been a visiting scholar at the law schools of the University of Cologne in Germany and the University of Adelaide in Australia. She did nothing of note as a law student, except to organize huge dance parties as a member of the student government, and to take off a year in the middle to work for a civil rights organization in Atlanta. After law school, she clerked for Thomas Gee, then in the Fifth Circuit in Austin, Texas, where she acquired a taste for three alarm chili and country music. In a more sensible incarnation (prior to law), she taught European history at the Ohio State University. She is currently on the Advisory Committee for the ALI's Restatement of Property (Servitudes), and a member of the Board of Editors of the Foundation Press.





Randall W. Roth
Professor of Law

BS, *summa cum laude*, Regis College, 1970; JD, University of Denver, 1974; LL.M., University of Miami, 1975.

Professor Roth specializes in taxation and estate planning. He has written twelve Continuing Legal Education books and numerous articles and is editor-in-chief of *Encyclopedia of Financial and Estate Planning*. Professor Roth is chair of the Probate and Estate Planning Section of the Hawaii Bar Association, board member of the Hawaii Bar Foundation and the Hawaii Society of CPAs, as well as a member of the Hawaii State Tax Review Commission. In 1990, he was named an Academic Fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (ACTEC). Professor Roth also is active in presenting continuing legal education programs for lawyers, certified public accountants, trust officers and Internal Revenue Service agents. He has been named Professor of the Year at both Hamline and Washburn law schools, where he previously taught, and has received numerous awards for his work in continuing legal education. He was selected by faculty and students as the 1986-87 Outstanding Professor for the School of Law.

Cindy A. Schipani
Assistant Professor of Law

BA with high honors, Michigan State University, 1979; JD with honors, University of Chicago, 1982.

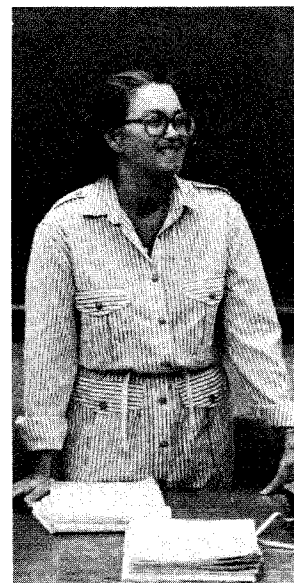
Professor Schipani joined the law faculty in 1990. After clerking for Justice Charles Levin of the Michigan Supreme Court, she practiced corporate and commercial law for three years in Chicago and Detroit. Professor Schipani then joined the faculty of the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration, where she taught courses in Enterprise Organization and the Legal Environment of Business. She has co-taught a course on the Legal Aspects of Information Technology to visiting students from Erasmus University, Rotterdam. Her most recent publications are in the area of corporate governance. At the University of Hawaii Law School, she teaches Legal Method Seminar, Negotiable Instruments and Debtors' and Creditors' Rights. (*Leave of absence 1991-92.*)



Jon Van Dyke
Professor of Law

BA, *cum laude*, Yale University, 1964; JD, *cum laude*, Harvard University, 1967.

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching Constitutional Law and International Law. He previously taught at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC. He was law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke served as the University's representative on the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute from 1982 to 1988 and is currently an Adjunct Research Associate at the Environment and Policy Institute of the East-West Center. From 1988 to 1990, he served as Director of the University of Hawaii Institute for Peace. He has written two books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977), and edited *Consensus and Confrontation: The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention* (1985) and *International Navigation: Rocks and Shoals Ahead?* (1988). He has also written numerous articles. Since coming to Hawaii, Professor Van Dyke has worked on problems related to the state's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, nuclear waste, ocean law, international environmental law and human rights. In 1987, he was recipient of a University of Hawaii Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching.



Judy M. Weightman
Assistant Professor of Law

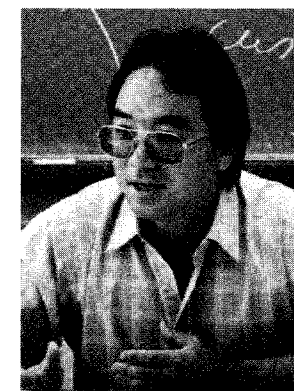
BS/ED with highest honors, California University of Pennsylvania, 1970; MA, University of Hawaii, 1975; JD, University of Hawaii, 1981.

Professor Weightman joined the School of Law in 1987 as the Director of the Pre-Admission Program. In law school, she was a member of Law Review, founder of Women Together and the First Vice Magister of Phi Delta Phi. Prior to attending law school, Professor Weightman was a teacher and lecturer at various schools and colleges in Virginia, Nebraska, and Hawaii. She was involved in community service as the Neighborhood Board Education Chairperson and has served on advisory councils to various schools, as a volunteer for the Legal Aid Society, and on the Board of Directors for the Protection and Advocacy Agency. She is currently a member of Advocates for Public Interest Law and a member and officer of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Afro-American Lawyers Association. She is also the Founder and Director of the Hawaii Holocaust Project and a member of The Committee on Judicial Membership in Private Clubs (Hawaii State Judicial Conference). After law school graduation, Professor Weightman served as Law Clerk to the Honorable James S. Burns, Chief Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as Deputy Public Defender, and as Staff Attorney for the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Regulated Industries Complaints Office.

Eric K. Yamamoto
Associate Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii, 1975; JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1978.

Professor Yamamoto teaches Civil Procedure, Advanced Civil Procedure and Legal Method Seminar. He came to the School of Law following seven years of private practice with a large Honolulu law firm. Professor Yamamoto has served as counsel to the Hawaii Judiciary's Civil Rules Committee and has published articles on procedural reform and on national security, minority rights and civil liberties. He also has been active as a faculty advisor to the Advocates for Public Interest Law, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation and as an officer of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society and has performed significant *pro bono* legal work, most recently with the reopening of the Korematsu Japanese internment case. Professor Yamamoto was chosen by the faculty and students as Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1985-86 academic year. In 1990, he received a University of Hawaii Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching and was elected to the University Council of the Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace. (*Sabbatical 1991-92.*)



WALLACE S. FUJIYAMA DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW

Thanks to the generosity of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd., and a legion of friends, an endowment fund has been established to honor Mr. Fujiyama, a distinguished Honolulu attorney and former University of Hawaii Regent. The endowment enables the School of Law to bring the nation's most distinguished legal scholars to the School for one or more semesters each academic year as the Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law. The 1992 Fujiyama Professor will be Carol Rose of the Yale Law School.

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS

Leonard Alcantara
Attorney, Honolulu

BS, US Coast Guard Academy, 1960; JD, William and Mary, 1971.

Hon. James H. Dannenberg
District Court Judge, Honolulu

BS, University of Wisconsin, 1965; MS, University of Wisconsin, 1967; JD, University of Wisconsin, 1969.

Philip Elman

AB, City College of New York, 1936; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1939.

Susan M. Ichinose
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, George Washington University, 1968; JD, University of Hawaii William S. Richardson School of Law, 1977.

Hon. Thomas K. Kaulukukui, Jr.
Judge, First Circuit Court

BA, Michigan State University, 1967; JD, University of Hawaii, 1977.

James Kawashima
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Lewis & Clark University, 1964; JD, George Washington University, The National Law Center, 1972.

James E.T. Koshiba

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1963; JD, Drake University, 1967; LLM, Northwestern University, 1969.

Alan Ma

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1975; MBA, Chaminade University, 1981; JD, Golden Gate University, 1983.

Hon. Marie N. Milks

Judge, First Circuit Court

BA, University of Hawaii, 1966; JD, Georgetown University, 1972.

Craig Nakamura

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1978; JD, Harvard Law School, 1981.

Ronald T. Oldenburg

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of North Carolina, 1957; JD, University of Mississippi, 1968.

James T. Paul

Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Occidental College, 1965; MA, Rutgers University, 1966; JD, Stanford University, 1971.

James H. Pietsch

Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Georgetown University, 1970; JD, Catholic University, 1974.

Rachel T. Shimazu

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1981; JD, Georgetown University Law Center, 1984.

Michael Tanigawa

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 1977; JD, Hastings College of the Law, 1980.



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Lawrence C. Foster

Associate Dean

BA, University of Washington, 1967; PhD, University of Washington, 1974; JD, University of Hawaii, 1981.

Associate Dean Foster came to the School of Law after six years in private practice in Honolulu. Before obtaining his legal education, Dr. Foster received a PhD in Chinese Studies and taught Chinese language at the University of Hawaii from 1976 to 1978, at Western Washington State University from 1974 to 1976 and at the University of Washington from 1973 to 1974. He was an East-West Center grantee during law school and served as articles editor of *The University of Hawaii Law Review*. Dr. Foster has lived and traveled extensively in Asia.

Joanne K. Punu

Assistant Dean

BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1969; MA, University of Hawaii, 1972; MBA, University of Hawaii, 1985.

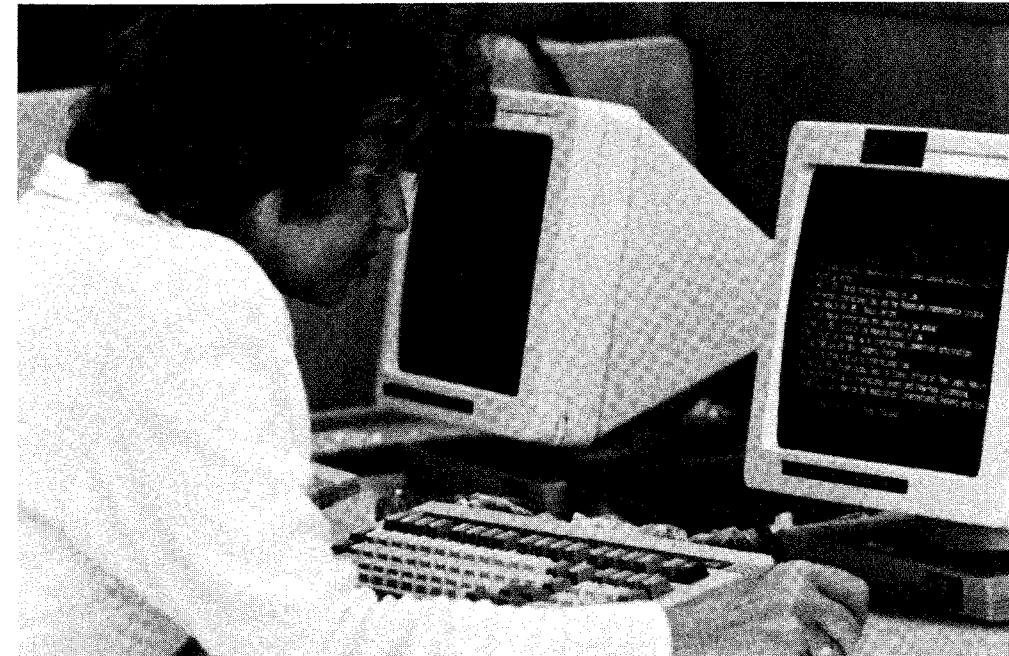
Ms. Punu joined the administrative staff in 1986, after serving as the Director of MBA Admissions for the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley. She previously worked at the East-West Center for 15 years in a variety of student services related positions, including housing, student affairs and counseling, alumni development, and student activities and organizations. Her last positions at the Center were as Assistant Dean and Special Assistant to the Dean of Student Affairs. Ms. Punu has also lived and worked in Malaysia and on Niue Island. She serves as the School of Law's representative to the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and the National Association for Law Placement (NALP). Ms. Punu also serves on LSAC's Committee on Misconduct in the Admissions Process.

Robert N. Daguio

Administrative Officer

BBA, University of Hawaii, 1976.

Prior to joining the School of Law in 1987, Mr. Daguio served as Fiscal Officer for the University of Hawaii's College of Educa-



tion, where he provided administrative support to the College's 13 instructional, academic support, and student services units, as well as approximately 25 research and training projects. From 1972 to 1975 he served as a Research Associate in the Educational Research and Development Center.

LIBRARIANS

Crystella T. Kauka

Public Services Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1965; MLS, University of Hawaii, 1970; AS, Paralegal Program, Kapiolani Community College, 1982.

After completing her undergraduate degree in Chinese, Ms. Kauka taught in Taipei, Taiwan, for a year. In addition to her graduate degree in Library Studies, she has completed training as a paralegal and was, before joining the School of Law, employed in that capacity with the firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

Dennis W. Ladd

Reference Librarian

BA, University of Virginia, 1967; MLIS, University of Hawaii, 1988.

After two years' service with the Peace Corps in Western Samoa, Mr. Ladd taught and developed materials for several Department of Education projects for the State of Hawaii. He worked with the Audiovisual Center of the University of Hawaii Sinclair Library for seven years before returning to school for his graduate degree in library and information studies. He joined the School of Law library in 1989.

STAFF

Barry Fitzgerald, *Library Assistant*

Jennifer Hicks, *Assistant Development Officer*

Frieda Honda, *Faculty Secretary*

Yvonne Kobashigawa, *Secretary to the Dean*

Ilona Mendonca, *Library Technician*

Carol Ng, *Secretary to the Associate Dean*

Doris Nitta, *Library Assistant*

Diane Segawa, *Secretary to the Assistant Dean*

Helen Shikina, *Faculty Secretary*

Jane Takata, *Faculty Secretary*

Dora Yamada, *Faculty Secretary*

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

In 1983 the School of Law moved into spacious new quarters. The library building, a one-story structure utilizing berm construction to reduce energy costs and to maintain a quiet internal environment, won its architect, Robert Matsushita and Associates, a 1983 Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Society.

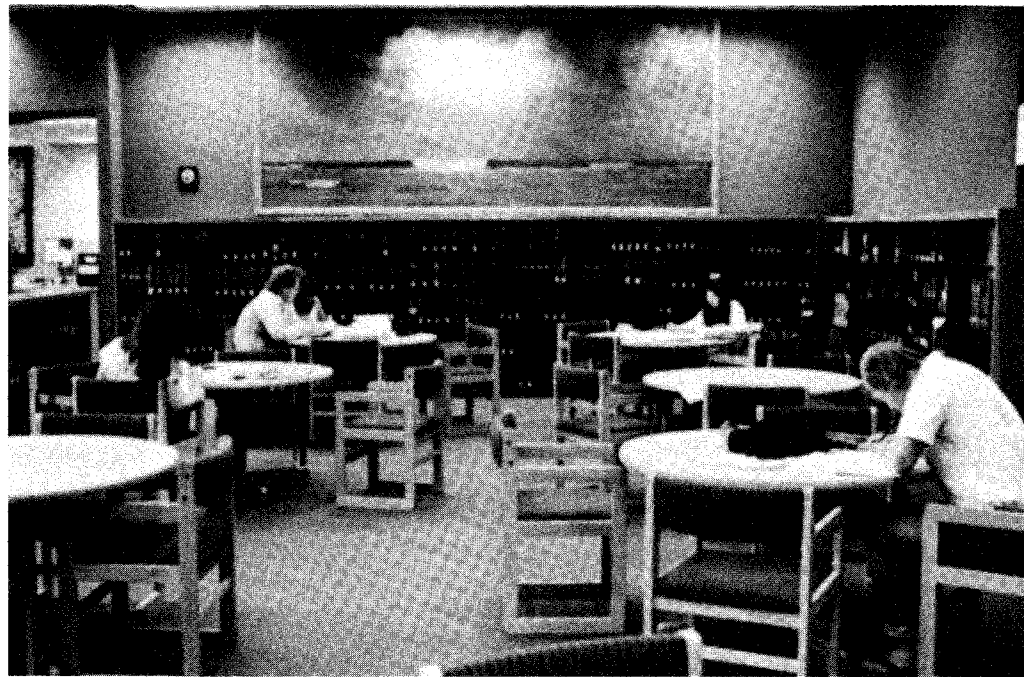
The adjacent two-story classroom and office building has five classrooms; six seminar rooms; offices for faculty, student organizations, administrative staff, and institutes affiliated with the School of Law; and lounges for faculty, students, and staff – all surrounding a beautifully landscaped inner courtyard. The Moot Courtroom, well appointed with koa wood paneling, features state-of-the-art video equipment.

School of Law Library

The law library strongly supports the law school curriculum and law student and faculty research. It also provides access to legal information and basic reference assistance to the university community, to members of the bar, and to citizens of the state.

The law library building is a modern, comfortable facility, large enough to accommodate collection growth through this century. It houses a study carrel for each regular law student, discussion/seminar rooms for group study, a student locker room with student mail boxes, a faculty research room, and a public reference area.

The library has developed a well-rounded collection of Anglo-American primary and secondary legal resources, including a complete complement of case reporters, statutes, regulations, law reviews, treatises, monographs, and specialized looseleaf publications. The collection is approximately 200,000 volumes and microform equivalents and is supplemented by an



automated legal research system that provides the latest in legal research technology to law students and faculty.

Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction

In 1988, the School of Law began operations of its computer-aided legal instruction project. The center, located in the School of Law Library, provides facilities for computer-based exercises and drill in substantive law and in the use of computers in law practice. With the inception of the center, the school has membership in the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction in Minneapolis and has access to software designed specifically for legal education.

THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Alumni Association was formed in 1977. As of 1991, there were over 1,000 graduates of the law school. The Alumni Association sponsors a num-

ber of events throughout the year including a luau in the fall after the annual Ete Bowl football game (alumni women vs. women students), a golf tournament, a spring softball tournament (alumni vs. students), and continuing legal education seminars. The Alumni Association also assists in the yearly fund-raising campaign coordinated by the Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law.

The Alumni Association serves an important indirect role in placement as our graduates are partners and associates in almost every law firm in the state. Law school graduates also fill top positions in numerous state and county agencies and departments.

THE FRIENDS OF THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW

This organization was created to assist the School of Law in its development efforts. Current members of the Board of Directors of the Friends are: William C. McCorriston, chair, Robert B. Bunn,

Dorothy K. Ching, Jackie Mahi Erickson, Rosemary T. Fazio, Dean Jeremy T. Harrison, Andy M. Ichiki, Laurie E. Keeno, Professor Richard Miller, John F. Perkin, Gary R. Phillips, George W. Playdon Jr., the Honorable William S. Richardson, Jan M. Weinberg, James S. Williston, and Alfred M.K. Wong.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The School of Law is committed to a close and creative relationship with the members of the Hawaii Bar.

In cooperation with the Hawaii State Bar Association, the School of Law helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE). This institute provides programs for Hawaii practitioners that define old and develop new skills in our professional work.

The Dean of the School of Law is a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii State Bar Association. Members of the faculty also serve on various bar committees and participate in HICLE programs. Law students are encouraged to enroll as student members of the Hawaii State Bar Association and Hawaii Women Lawyers.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY SERVICES

Center for Student Development

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists, and interns provides educational, vocational, and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest, and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for enrolled students.

Food Services

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The Gateway House cafeteria adjacent to the School of Law complex serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service.

Services to Handicapped Students

The University of Hawaii prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap and assures qualified handicapped students access to all programs of the university. The *Kokua* Office offers assistance to students with physical impairments in such areas as registration, classroom accommodations, transcribing services, and intra-campus transportation.

Child Care Center

The University of Hawaii-Manoa Children's Center opened in 1987 to fulfill a need for quality on-campus childcare for faculty, students and staff. Children from two to five years old are accommodated at a facility adjacent to the College of Education. Information and application materials can be obtained by writing to The UHM Children's Center, 2320 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 or by calling 808-956-7963.

Learning Assistance Center

The learning assistance staff offers students individual assistance and group sessions in developing more effective study habits and learning skills.

International Student Office (ISO)

ISO gives general assistance to students and scholars from other countries. It assists with immigration requirements, financial problems, living arrangements and other University and community matters. The office also advises American students who seek opportunities for overseas study, service and travel.

Housing

The university has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing to the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

Student Health Service

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups and limited treatment services.

Before admission to the university, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The university provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the university Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

The School of Law's student placement service exists to inform law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and to assist private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. Emphasis is placed on employers located in Hawaii, since approximately 85% of each graduating class elects to stay in the state. At present, there is little difficulty in securing legal employment in Hawaii or the Pacific. Annual placement surveys of recent graduates indicate that virtually every graduate remaining in the state has found legal employment within six months of graduation.

A high percentage of graduates (approximately 20%) are successful in locating judicial clerkships for the first year after graduation. Salaries for clerks generally range from about \$28,000 to \$33,000. Recent placements have included clerkships with the Federal Circuit and District Courts, the US Department of Justice, the Hawaii State Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as well as various State Circuit Courts.

Approximately 45% of each class finds employment with private law firms, especially in Honolulu, where compensation packages range widely (\$30,000 to \$60,000+), depending on the size of the firm. Virtually every large and medium firm in Hawaii employs School of Law graduates and many are also partners. Outside of Hawaii, graduates have also found employment as associates with several prestigious firms in San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Washington, DC, Guam, Hong Kong, and New York.

School of Law graduates are also attracted to public interest and government law in uncommonly high numbers (approximately 25%) – among the highest percentages in the country for recent law school graduates.

Public and government agencies in Hawaii generally pay new graduates in the \$30,000 to \$35,000 range with additional benefits.

Placement services to students include: career counseling; information sessions and presentations on a variety of career options; resume-writing and interviewing skills; a second-year on-campus interviewing program; a job listing and referral service; a resource library; and linkage with alumni throughout the state and region.

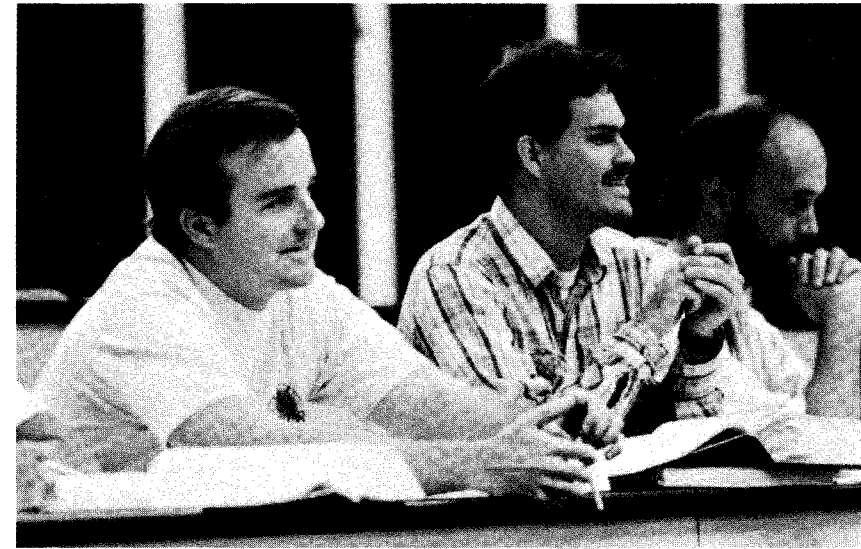
Part-Time Employment

The student placement service also maintains listings of part-time employment opportunities available to second- and third-year law students during the academic year. Most of these opportunities are for law clerks with Honolulu firms of all sizes.

The School of Law's curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A full-time student is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students are not permitted to take employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the School of Law academic program.

Second- and third-year students who have strong academic records may engage in part-time employment compatible with their legal studies. *In no event may this exceed 20 hours weekly.* This limit is specified by the American Bar Association and will be strictly enforced through suspension, reprimand or other strict form of sanction.

Students are reminded that academic standards are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.



Advocates for Public Interest Law

Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL) began with a gift from the 1985 graduating class. The group's purpose is to encourage public interest legal work. Through its fund-raising activities, APIL awards grants to law students to enable them to work for public interest agencies or organizations during their summer recesses. The goal of this program is to provide legal services to underrepresented groups in the community. APIL also aims to raise the consciousness of Hawaii's legal community regarding public interest law. APIL consists of an all-student group and a board of directors that is composed of students, faculty, and members of the community.

'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i

The 'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i is an organization of Hawaiian students and graduates of the School of Law. The "Hui" helps members complete their legal education through academic assistance, scholarship awards and moral support. In particular, members orient new students to the law school experience, hold fund-raising and cultural events, sponsor legal forums,

offer tours of various law offices and share study aids. Graduate members help student members with employment advice and placement.

American Bar Association – Law Student Division (ABA-LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members are kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society. ABA-LSD members are entitled to receive subscriptions to the *ABA Journal*, the *Student Lawyer* magazine, and other ABA publications.

American Inns of Court

The American Inns of Court is a national organization of senior judges and attorneys that promotes excellence in legal advocacy at the trial and appellate levels among young lawyers and law students ("pupils"). The organization also seeks to foster greater understanding of and appreciation for the adversary system of dispute resolution in American law. The Inns attempt to build upon the strengths of common law and the English Inns of Court, on which the American Inns are modeled. The Aloha Inn at the William S. Richardson School of Law was granted a charter in 1985 by the American Inns of Court Foundation. Student membership is by invitation of the Executive Committee.

Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity

The Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the fastest growing

legal fraternity in the nation. The Prince Kuhio Senate was established in Hawaii in 1982 for the purpose of forming a sharing community to enhance both academic and professional life.

Membership is open on a nondiscriminatory basis to all students admitted to the School of Law. Fraternity activities include the presentation of test-taking and study seminars, initiation ceremonies and social activities. The Prince Kuhio Senate is a registered student organization with access to University of Hawaii student services and programs.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society was formed in 1987 by a group of students interested in contributing to the growth of environmental law in Hawaii. Members have the opportunity to provide legal research assistance to attorneys representing individuals and organizations concerned with protection of the environment, take direct action for the protection and enhancement of the environment (e.g., testifying to the Legislature regarding environmental bills), and participate in forums for the exchange of information and the promotion of a better understanding of environmental law and policy issues. Membership is open to all interested students, faculty and alumni of the School of Law.

Environmental Law Moot Court Competition

A three-student team, sponsored by the School of Law, participates in the annual competition at Pace University in New York. Two members are chosen during the intra-school Moot Court competition during the fall semester; the third member is selected on the basis of brief-writing skills exhibited during the first-year Appellate Advocacy class. The competition involves both brief-writing and appel-



late oral argument on an environmental law problem. In 1991, the team placed fourth among 50 teams in this national competition.

Hawaii Women Lawyers – Student Division (HWL-SD)

HWL-SD was formed in 1986 to provide women and men students with the opportunity to network with practicing women professionals who are members of Hawaii Women Lawyers. HWL was formed in 1977 to improve the status of women in the legal profession and to promote the advancement of all women by maintaining communication with other women's organizations and by providing educational, instructional and training activities for the advancement and enrichment of women. The student division participates in HWL activities as well as sponsoring its own activities relevant to the School of Law and the community at large. HWL-SD is devoted to ensuring the integration of women and men within the legal community through ongoing interaction and education on interests of concern to both. Membership in HWL-SD entitles students to publications

and mailings of HWL as well as all other privileges afforded to HWL members.

Moot Court Program

The Moot Court Program is designed to introduce students to the challenging practical aspects of appellate litigation. Participation in the program helps students to develop and refine their skills of research, analysis, writing, and advocacy.

All first-year students participate in Appellate Advocacy I, in which they write briefs from prepared case records. The students then present their cases in oral arguments before panels of Hawaii lawyers.

National Moot Court Team

The National Moot Court Team represents the School of Law in the annual National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Members of the team are two third-year students and one second-year student who have been judged through intra-school competitions to possess outstanding appellate advocacy skills. Coached by

a faculty advisor, team members research and write an appellate brief for the competition. In addition, the team argues practice rounds before panels of faculty members, legal practitioners who specialize in pertinent areas of the law and members of the bench. During the fall semester, the Moot Court team competes with approximately 12 other law school teams in the Region XIV competition.

Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO)

The Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO) is committed to developing an understanding of Pacific-Asian legal systems. The organization sponsors a series of lectures by speakers from the local bar and academic community as well as from Pacific Rim countries and the mainland. Other extracurricular activities include a newsletter, a resource directory and support activities for the emerging Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program at the School of Law. Plans are underway to implement other educational activities including seminars, workshops and exchange programs. Membership is open to all interested persons.

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of former Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the School of Law. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school. In 1987, the inn was chosen as International Inn of the Year.

Philip Jessup International Law Moot Court Team

A team of five second- and third-year law students competes in this competition involving international law controversies. Students receive one credit for participation in this effort, which gives them an opportunity to improve their brief-writing and advocacy skills as well as their understanding of international law.

Student Bar Association (SBA)

Throughout the school year, the SBA actively develops and promotes school related activities of interest to students, faculty, and the community at large. The SBA participates in the orientation program for incoming first-year law students and coordinates various social and sporting events which help to facilitate this goal. Other important programs include the presentation of legal forums and debates on various current legal issues.

University of Hawaii Filipino Law Students Association (UHFLSA)

The UHFLSA was formally organized in 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii. The Association is dedicated to fulfilling the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawaii for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawaii. To achieve these goals, the association's major effects are aimed at providing academic, career, and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students and at recruiting and guiding quality Filipino candidates for enrollment in the School of Law. Membership is open to all interested students currently enrolled in the School of Law and alumni.



The University of Hawaii Law Review

The University of Hawaii Law Review, established in 1979, is a scholarly journal managed and edited by second- and third-year students. The *Law Review* serves the dual purposes of training law students in writing and research and serving the profession and public through the discussion of important developments in the law. Second-year members are selected by the student editorial board on the basis of outstanding academic ability exhibited either through first-year grades or through a writing competition conducted by the *Law Review*. Third-year members are selected by similar criteria, based on academic and writing ability as demonstrated by Second-Year Seminar papers.

Awards and Prizes

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys Award for the Outstanding Professor of Law

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA), an organization composed of many of Hawaii's leading trial attorneys, has generously created an annual cash award to be made each year to the regular, full-time member of the School of Law faculty who, by virtue of his or her teaching, research, and service, is selected as the school's outstanding professor.

The Michael P. and Janet K. Porter Dean's Scholastic Award

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Porter of Honolulu, there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point averages at the end of their first- and second-year classes, respectively.

Carl K. Mirikitani Memorial Prize

This Valedictory Prize is awarded to the graduating student with the highest law school grade point average. Established through the generosity of friends, family, and colleagues, the prize is in memory of Carl K. Mirikitani, who died in 1983 at the age of 35. At the time of his death, Mr. Mirikitani was a partner with the law firm of Goodsill, Anderson, Quinn and Stifel in Honolulu.

Dean's Scholars

Each year up to three entering students are recognized for academic excellence with a cash award from the Dean's Fund.

James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship

Through the generosity of attorney James Koshiba, a scholarship is awarded annually to an editor of *The University of Hawaii Law Review*. The award is based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

James Koshiba Public Service Award

This award is granted annually to a law student who has demonstrated commitment to working in public service or public interest. The award is intended to assist the student with tuition costs. Mr. Koshiba is a practicing attorney in Honolulu.

Rush, Moore, Craven, Sutton, Morry & Beh Prizes

Established in 1988, these prizes recognize the top first-year students in Torts and Real Property. Funds for the prizes are donated by the Honolulu law firm of Rush, Moore, Craven, Sutton, Morry and Beh.

The George M. Johnson Visiting Professorship and the George M. and Evelyn W. Johnson Endowed Scholarship Fund

This 1990 bequest from the estate of Evelyn W. Johnson honors her late husband, who was a distinguished legal scholar, teacher, and civil rights advocate. Dr. Johnson's career included such highlights as: serving as Dean of Howard University Law School; helping to plan the legal briefs for the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* desegregation case; serving as a member of the US Civil Rights Commission; helping to establish the University of Nigeria. Dr. Johnson was the first Director of the Pre-Admission Program for the University of Hawaii School of Law.

The Kashiwagi Fund for Japanese Studies

Established in 1990, the Kashiwagi Fund is a gift from Tokyo attorney Kaoru Kashiwagi and his wife, Michiko. Beginning in 1993, the Fund will provide grants to faculty, students, or research associates affiliated with the law school to support the study of topics in Japanese law.

Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award

This award was established by the family and friends of Lawrence H.

Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1981, who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the School of Law. It is given annually to the student who demonstrates the highest academic performance in Federal Income Taxation.

Susan McKay Memorial Fund and Moot Court Award

Through the generosity of the friends, relatives, and admirers of Susan McKay, a fund has been established in her name. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in 1980 and won the friendship and admiration of both students and faculty. Just prior to her death in March 1982, she participated with distinction in the National Moot Court Competition as a member of the School of Law's team. Proceeds from the fund are used to benefit school programs. In addition, each year the student who earns the overall award for best performance in the first-year intramural Moot Court program is designated the recipient of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. The name of the awardee is placed on a plaque which is prominently displayed in the School of Law Library.

Advocates for Public Interest Law Award

This award is presented to the student or students who have made significant contributions to the public interest in the previous academic year. This fund was initiated by a gift from the Class of 1985.

Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt Scholarship for Pacific Island Students

This scholarship honors Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt, who was a student at the William S. Richardson School of Law from 1981 until her death in 1986.

Toward the end of her life, Fran dreamed of helping students from Pacific Island nations to study law.

This scholarship fund is designed to serve this goal. It will be used for direct subsidies for students from Pacific Island nations and those of Pacific Island descent who plan to live and work in the Pacific Islands.

Pacific-Asian Scholarship Award

A limited number of tuition scholarships are awarded to qualified law students who have demonstrated a special interest, experience, or background in Asia and/or the Pacific area.

George C. Munro Award for Environmental Law

This cash award was established in 1988 by the Hawaii Audubon Society in memory of George C. Munro for his pioneering work in protecting Hawaii's native wildlife. It is given annually to the student who receives the highest grade in Environmental Law.

Hyman M. Greenstein Memorial Scholarship

Initiated in 1988, this scholarship pays tribute to Hyman M. Greenstein, a well-respected Honolulu attorney whose professional career exemplified the highest of standards in the legal field. The cash award is given annually to an entering student whose academic record exhibits significant accomplishment.

Ruddy F. Tongg Memorial Prize

This cash award is given each year to the student with the highest academic performance in the Real Estate Development and Finance course.

American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government

Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence in academic performance.

American Jurisprudence Awards

Certificates are awarded each semester to students achieving the highest

academic performance in selected subjects. The certificates are given by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, and Bancroft-Whitney Company, and their electronic affiliate, Veralex Inc.

West Publishing Company Awards

These annual selected book awards recognize outstanding scholastic achievement among enrolled students.

The Bernard Levinson Memorial Award

This annual award is presented to the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding essay on a topic of constitutional law during the preceding academic year. The Bernard Levinson Fund was established within the Jewish Federation of Hawaii to serve as a memorial to the former Hawaii Supreme Court Justice. Justice Levinson taught at the School of Law after his retirement from the Court.

Young Lawyers Annual Student Award

This annual cash award is presented by the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawaii State Bar Association to the law student judged to have written the outstanding Second-Year Seminar paper during the academic year.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Award

Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, these awards are presented each year to students submitting the best essays on the subject of copyright law.

The United States Law Week Award

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, DC, awards a year's subscription to *Law Week* or to *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory progress in his/her final year.

Nancy J. Stivers Memorial Fund Scholarships

These scholarships are funded by the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. The fund is named after Nancy J. Stivers, who, before her untimely death, was active in the struggle for women's rights and a president of the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. Several full tuition scholarships are available every year to second- and third-year law students on the basis of need and promise in contributing to advancing the rights of women or others and improving the administration of justice in Hawaii.

HAPA Moot Court Award

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) provides the judges and cash prizes for the winner and runner-up of the Moot Court competition held each fall to select the school's National Moot Court Competition Team.

Judge Harold Y. Shintaku Award

A grant is given each year to a deserving law student from a memorial fund created by Honolulu attorney David Schutter and other friends of the late Harold Y. Shintaku in honor of the former State of Hawaii Circuit Court Judge.

Wayne C. Gagne Memorial Award

The Wayne C. Gagne Memorial Award provides round-trip airfare and \$75.00 subsistence funds for a member of the Environmental Law Society to attend the annual Western Public Interest Law Conference at the University of Oregon Law School. The recipient is selected by the membership of the Environmental Law Society, with preference given to officers of the Society. The award has been given in the name of Wayne C. Gagne, a former entomologist with the Bishop Museum, who during his life was a significant force in support of wildlife and habitat conservation in Hawaii.



PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Since this is the only law school in the state, many students were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the state. Additionally, the School of Law admits a number of nonresident applicants with strong academic credentials who also demonstrate the potential to make a special contribution to either the state or the academic programs of the School of Law. Included among these are individuals fluent in Pacific or Asian languages and those who bring backgrounds – either professional or academic – in Pacific Island, Asian, or ocean studies.

The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the population of Hawaii and includes individuals of American Indian, Black, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Micronesian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Samoan descent. The School of Law is committed to providing meaningful access to the legal profession to men and women of all races, ethnic backgrounds, religions, and physical abilities.

Nearly 50 percent of the 225-member student body is female – one of the highest proportions among the nation's law schools. Over 60 percent attended undergraduate institutions on the mainland and about 20 percent have completed graduate work in other disciplines.

PROFILE OF RECENT ADMITTEES

Because admission to the William S. Richardson School of Law is highly competitive, prospective applicants should be informed of the type of profile offered by the most recently admitted class (the class of 1994). At the time of printing of this publication, final information was not yet available on those who enrolled. However, the information on those admitted should be helpful in assessing the relative competitiveness of the application process.

The median LSAT score for the most recently admitted class is 39 with an 80 percent range from 33 to 44. The median undergraduate grade point average is approximately 3.46 (on a 4-

point scale) with an 80 percent range from 3.00 to 3.79. The median age of admittees is 25 years with a range from 20 to over 50 years. These figures include those students admitted from the Pre-Admission Program.

Nearly 40 percent of admittees have undergraduate majors in the social sciences, with 13 percent from science and engineering backgrounds and 22 percent from business and economics. Twenty-four percent were humanities majors.

A sampling of the more than 60 different undergraduate institutions which the group represents is shown below.

Barnard College
Brandeis University
Carleton College
Colby College
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Fudan University (China)
Georgetown University
Harvard University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Nagoya University (Japan)
Northwestern University
Oberlin College
Pomona College
Stanford University
Sweet Briar College
Texas A & M University
Tufts University
Tulane University
University of Arizona
University of California - Berkeley
University of California - Davis
University of California - Irvine
University of California - Los Angeles
University of California - San Diego
University of Colorado
University of Florida
University of Hawaii - Manoa
University of Manchester (England)
University of Michigan
University of Notre Dame
University of Southern California
University of Virginia
University of Washington
Vassar College
Washington University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Williams College
Yale University

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The School of Law has no fixed requirements with respect to the context of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics or philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Coursework which enhances writing ability should be emphasized. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology – to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

ADMISSION INFORMATION

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be accommodated. For the 1991 admission year, there were nearly nine applicants for each of the approximately 75 available seats in the first-year class.

In arriving at its decisions, the School of Law Admissions Committee, comprising faculty members and student body representatives, strives to select those applicants who demonstrate superior academic and professional promise and who are most likely to make a contribution to the academic environment and the diversity of the school.

Significant attention is given to the results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and the applicant's undergraduate academic record. The latter may be adjusted by consideration of the rigor of the undergraduate major and institution as well as trend of grades. Additional factors include (but are not limited to): writing ability,

extracurricular and/or community involvement, additional academic work beyond the bachelor's degree, volunteer or professional experience, particularly as it may be relevant to programs within the School of Law, the applicant's written statements, and letters of recommendation.

Detailed information on application procedures is provided in the material accompanying the application forms. **Completion of application requirements by the stated deadlines is the responsibility of each applicant.** Thus, applicants are advised to check with the Law School Admission Service (LSAS), with those individuals providing the required letters of recommendation, and with educational institutions furnishing transcripts to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) to assure that all materials are being compiled and mailed before the appropriate deadline. **Applications which are not complete by the deadline (including letters of recommendation) will not be reviewed.** Because application materials are revised annually, applicants are required to file on the application forms current for the year in which admission is being sought.

All applicants for admission must have earned (by the date of intended matriculation) a bachelor's degree or equivalent from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States or abroad.

THE LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST (LSAT)

All applicants must furnish results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). **The December 1991 test administration is the latest acceptable one for consideration for the Fall 1992 entering class. Scores from tests taken prior to 1989 will not be considered.** Applicants should be advised that the results of multiple tests are averaged for all tests taken between 1989 and February 1991. In June 1991, a new

version of the LSAT, together with a new scoring system, will be used. Since results from the old test and the new test can not be easily correlated, they will not be averaged. The results of multiple tests taken after June 1991 will be averaged.

The LSAT registration packet contains Law School Application Matching Forms. One of these must be furnished by the applicant to the School of Law when the application for admission is submitted. Privacy protections restrict the School of Law's ability to gain access to an applicant's LSAT and LSDAS results without this Matching Form. **Thus, no application for admission will be processed without the Matching Form attached.**

Individuals residing in foreign jurisdictions should plan to correspond with LSAS several months ahead of the intended test date as it may be necessary to arrange a special testing center.

To obtain test registration information, applicants should write to Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940-0998.

LSAS has prepared a variety of study aids to assist applicants with preparation for the LSAT. Information on these is contained in the test registration information bulletin. The School of Law takes no position on recommending or not recommending the many commercial products on the market which are designed to assist with LSAT preparation.

THE LAW SCHOOL DATA ASSEMBLY SERVICE (LSDAS)

Applicants to the William S. Richardson School of Law are also required to register for the LSDAS and to submit official transcripts of the **entire undergraduate** record to LSDAS for processing. The LSAS bulletin provides detailed information on this service and how to subscribe to it. Once an applicant has registered for and taken the LSAT and registered for and

provided transcripts to LSDAS, the report generation process will begin. Applicants may register for the LSDAS at the same time as they register for the LSAT.

Applicants are advised to follow LSDAS procedures carefully and to request transcripts in a timely manner. Generally, final report generation takes about four weeks after all transcripts have been sent to LSDAS and the LSAT test has been taken. The fee to register for the LSDAS does not include the cost of requesting individual transcripts from each undergraduate institution. **The School of Law will not review applications whose completeness has been delayed by failure to follow LSDAS procedures.**

Applicants who have undertaken and/or completed graduate work should have those transcripts sent directly to the School of Law from the graduate institution(s). These transcripts are also required before an application can be considered complete.

All foreign-educated applicants must check the LSAT Information Booklet's Four-Year College Codes list. If your college or university is listed in the booklet, you **MUST** register for the LSDAS service. You should write to LSAS at P.O. Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940 or call (215) 968-1001 to obtain subscription instructions and to request the necessary forms.

If your college or university is not listed in the Information Booklet, you must request that official academic records/transcripts be sent directly to the School of Law and you should not register for the LSDAS.

Applicants who registered for a previous year's service from LSDAS but who did not attend law school in that year should contact LSAS about re-registering for the LSDAS service for another year.

TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TOEFL)

Results of the TOEFL are required for those applicants from foreign countries where English is not the first language as well as from those who do not hold a bachelor's degree (or equivalent) from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England or English-speaking countries in Africa.

For Fall 1992 admission consideration, the January 1992 TOEFL is the latest acceptable test. TOEFL scores older than two years will not be considered. Applicants who score less than 600 on this exam are usually not considered competitive.

Applicants should make certain that their official TOEFL results are forwarded to the School of Law. Confusion in forwarding results could result in substantial delays which make it impossible to review an application.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation on the forms provided in the application packet. Although additional letters are welcome, an applicant's file will be considered completed when two letters, in addition to other required materials, have been provided. These letters must be sent to the Admissions Office of the School of Law **directly by the recommenders.** Letters submitted by the applicant are considered unofficial and will delay processing of the application file. **Each year some files are withdrawn as incomplete because of a missing letter of recommendation. Applicants are cautioned about this and encouraged to seek an extra letter.** For any extra letters, applicants should photocopy the Letter of Recommendation Form and provide it to the recommender(s).

The most helpful letters come from faculty members who are well aware of the applicant's potential for rigorous

academic performance. Those applicants who have been away from school for a considerable period of time may submit letters from alternative sources who can comment thoughtfully on the applicant's ability to undertake and succeed in the study of law.

Letters of recommendation should come from recommenders who have had the opportunity to observe at close hand the applicant's abilities and potential. The name and status of the recommender contribute little unless that individual has observed or worked closely with the applicant in an academic or professional capacity.

Federal law protects the privacy and rights of access to such letters of recommendation. Applicants are advised to pay close attention to this information in the application packet.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

The School of Law does not require, nor does it grant personal interviews as part of the admissions process. Occasionally, the committee may wish to meet with an applicant for clarifying purposes. However, such meetings are rare and are initiated by the Admissions Committee.

Applicants are invited to seek clarification of application procedures by calling the Admissions Office at the School of Law at (808) 956-7966. Applicants may also wish to visit the School of Law and to attend classes. Because such visits must be coordinated with the schedules of student hosts and faculty members, applicants are advised to contact the School of Law at least one week prior to the intended visit. Visits are arranged only during September, October, early November, February, March and early April. Drop-in visits are discouraged.

DEADLINES, NOTIFICATIONS AND TIMING OF DECISIONS

For 1992 the School of Law has established a two-tiered deadline for receipt of application materials. All

application packet materials (from the School of Law) and the Application Matching Form (from the LSAS bulletin) must be postmarked by February 16, 1992. All other application materials (LSAT/LSDAS report and letters of recommendation) must be postmarked by March 1, 1992. In order to assure meeting these deadlines, applicants should be certain that their transcripts are sent to LSDAS well before the February 16 deadline. **Applications which remain incomplete or those with late-arriving material will be withdrawn from consideration.**

Applicants from foreign locations are advised to send application materials by air mail service as surface service can take several months.

Upon receipt of the application packet materials and the Application Matching Form, the School of Law will notify each applicant of the status of the application file. This is the only incomplete notice the applicant will receive. A complete notice is sent only when *all* required materials/documents are received; until so notified, applicants should assume that their files remain incomplete. Applicants are encouraged to call or write to the Admissions Office about the status of their files if they have not received a complete notice. Incomplete applications will be withdrawn from consideration after the stated deadline and a notification letter sent at that time. Because of the importance of these notifications, applicants should advise the School of Law immediately of any changes of address. The School of Law assumes no responsibility for missed deadlines resulting from failure to inform us of a change in address.

The Admissions Committee begins reviewing completed applications in the order in which they are received. Thus, early application is advised. The Committee generally begins meeting in January and continues to meet until all applications completed by the deadline are reviewed. Some decisions,

particularly those on early admission, may be made in late February; however, most applicants will not receive final notification until April.

DEFERRED ADMISSION

The School of Law does not have a deferred admission program. For this reason, applicants are encouraged to apply for the year in which they intend to enroll. A previously admitted applicant who does not attend and who re-applies should be aware that the new application will be reviewed again in its entirety and in relation to the new applicant pool. A previous admission does not guarantee re-admission.

REACTIVATION OF APPLICATIONS AND STATUS OF APPLICANT FILES

All application materials become the property of the School of Law. Applicants are advised to make personal copies of their applications as the School of Law will not photocopy application materials for an applicant. If an applicant wishes to have copies of those letters of recommendations submitted on his/her behalf, the applicant should make this request of the recommenders.

The School of Law retains applicant files for two years. Individuals who have applied within the past two years and who wish to reactivate their files should refer to the instructions in the application packet.

SCHOOL OF LAW PRE-ADMISSION PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission Program is designed to assist students from disadvantaged groups as well as those groups which may be under-represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with academic records not strong enough to justify

admission into the regular three-year Juris Doctor program, must nonetheless demonstrate enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

There is no separate application process for this program. Those invited to participate in the Pre-Admission Program are identified by the Admissions Committee during their review of regular applications to the Juris Doctor program.

Students in the Pre-Admission Program enroll for up to one year as unclassified students in selected first-year law courses and a special seminar. Upon successful completion of the Pre-Admission Program, students then matriculate without reapplication into the regular three-year JD program. Thus, the normal course of study for a successful Pre-Admission/JD student is four years.

TRANSFER AND VISITING STUDENT APPLICATIONS

Applications for admission with advanced standing by individuals who have successfully completed at least one year of study in a JD program at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered. Because only a very limited number of spaces is available each year, competition for these spaces is necessarily intense. Applicants are therefore advised to submit fully documented materials for transfer admission consideration.

Successful transfer applicants will be expected to meet the academic and graduation requirements of the School of Law and to complete at least half (45) of the 89 credits required for graduation while maintaining full-time status after enrolling in the School of Law. No more than 44 credits will be considered for advanced standing.

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other ABA-approved law schools may be permitted to take course work for

academic credit in the School of Law as visiting students. For these visiting students, the law school degree will be awarded by their home institutions. Priority in selection is given to those entering their third year of law school.

Normal admissions criteria apply to both transfer and visiting applicants except that considerable weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants in both categories should possess a law school grade point average at least in the top half of their law school class. Those with a lower law school grade point average and those with undergraduate averages and LSAT scores below the minima which would have qualified them for admission must present an unusually meritorious case.

Applications from transfer and visiting students are reviewed twice annually for admission to either the fall or spring semesters. **The application deadline for fall matriculation is May 1 and for spring matriculation, September 1.** Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the fall and spring semesters respectively.

Students interested in transferring to or enrolling as visiting students in the School of Law should contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM—WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (WICHE)

The School of Law participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State

eligibility requirements vary and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

FINANCIAL AID

Most of the financial assistance available to School of Law students is need-based and is administered by the University's Financial Aids Office. Applicants to the School of Law who intend to apply for financial aid should contact the Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, as early as possible for information and application forms. **Generally, the application deadline is March 1.**

The University of Hawaii participates in several state- and federally-sponsored loan programs. Applicants should be advised that no final action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the applicant has been officially admitted to the School of Law. Nevertheless, students should still file a financial aid application by March 1. The Financial Aids Office also provides information about other sources of financial assistance.

The School of Law does have available a few tuition waivers which it awards to outstanding new admittees on the basis of merit and to students who demonstrate a background and/or interest in the Pacific-Asian region. Additional scholarships are listed in this catalog under "Awards and Prizes."

Students covered by any veterans program should present appropriate certification to the veterans adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to

apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the Awards Office of the East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848. The application deadline is generally in early December.

The School of Law administers a small emergency loan fund for enrolled students. Funds for these short-term, no-interest loans (generally about \$200) have been contributed by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama; and by various Honolulu attorneys through the state's circuit court judges.

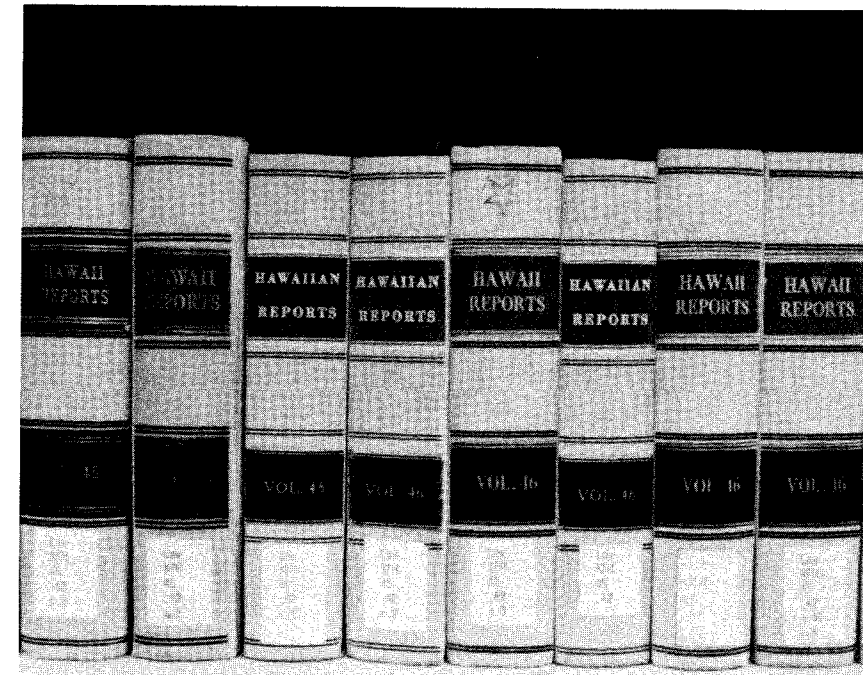
TUITION AND FEES

For the academic year 1991-92, School of Law tuition and fees for residents of Hawaii are approximately \$1,050 per semester, and for nonresidents approximately \$3,150 per semester. For 1992-93, tuition and fees will be approximately \$1,100 per semester for residents, and \$3,400 per semester for nonresidents. All tuition and fees are due in full by the last day of the late registration period each semester. Tuition and fees are adjusted annually; therefore, the amounts noted above may be subject to change.

Each student's residence status is determined by the university prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence.

Each semester the University of Hawaii establishes a schedule for the full or partial refund of tuition and fees if a student withdraws completely from the School of Law and the University. This schedule is available from the University Cashier's Office and is printed in the University's Schedule of Classes, which is published before the pre-registration period each semester.

Courses, Seminars, Workshops and Clinics



Courses, seminars, workshops and clinics in the curriculum, and their content and credit hours, are subject to change. Subjects designated by an asterisk (*) are not offered every year. The School of Law reserves the right to fix the number of credit hours in a given semester for a course designated as variable (V).

*Administrative Law: Law 561 (3) **

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

*Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3) **

An introduction to United States maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime liens, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability, and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

Advanced Civil Procedure: Law 542 (3)

The course addresses various aspects of complex litigation and recent criticism about the civil litigation system itself. The course is theoretical in emphasis and is developed from two directions: (1) through a study of jurisprudential material concerning adversarial dispute resolution, the substance/procedure dichotomy and value-identification; and (2) through in-depth analysis of procedural aspects of complex cases (with a special focus on new procedural rules aimed at reducing waste and delay).

*Advanced Legal Studies: Law 520 (V) **

In-depth analysis and discussion of selected current legal topics in a particular subject area which will vary in different semesters. Recent topics include Law and Rhetoric and American Securities Law.

*Advanced Readings in Law: Law 526 (V) **

This course is designed for maximum flexibility. It allows a professor to work with a small number of students on a reading/discussion project of mutual interest. Recent offerings include Feminist Legal Theory and Chinese Law (in Chinese).

Advanced Torts: Law 524 (V)

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of torts, compensation, and insurance law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Recent important developments in Hawaii tort and insurance law will be included.

*Antitrust Law: Law 553 (3) **

An introductory course in Antitrust Law, focusing on aspects of the law likely to be of importance to Hawaii businesses and practitioners. After a brief introduction to economic theory, the course analyzes the effect of market structure and firm size upon the competitive performance of businesses and explores legal restraints on firm size, market structure, and predatory conduct through regulation of monopolies and mergers. With respect to restraints on trade, the course investigates the continuing development of the concepts of *per se* illegality and the "rule of reason," as applied to both "horizontal" competitors and "vertical" distribution chains, in light of the difficulty of characterizing complex business conduct. Finally, the course covers selected topics in the areas of price discrimination, labor unions, licensing of

intellectual property, antitrust “standing,” and other procedural issues.

Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2)

This course provides skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills and also to lead toward the National Moot Court Competition.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516 (3), 517 (3)

A study of pre-trial, trial, and appellate procedures in federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement, and appellate review.

Civil Rights: Law 584 (2) *

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans and introduces alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 USC 1983, the Equal Pay Act, and various statutes prohibiting discrimination, are emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies, and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course compares these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studies the experiences of the lawyers who have used them.

Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (4)

This course builds on Contracts I and II (Law 509, 510) to provide a detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code. The primary emphasis is on Sales (Article 2) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Topics covered include the sale of goods, contract formation and terms, warranties and remedies, risk of loss, payment arrangements, creation of security interests, priorities among creditors, and the effect of bankruptcy on secured creditors. This course should be taken before Debtors’ and Creditors’ Rights (Law 562).

Comparative Labor Law: Law 556 (3) *

This course examines the means of regulating employees in representation and negotiation rights, enforceable agreements, alternative dispute settlement mechanisms,

strike rights, and rights within a union organization. Attention also is focused on non-legal traditions and practices as well as statutory regulations outside of negotiations, such as statutory benefit systems, regulation of employment discrimination, worker injuries, etc. Emphasis is placed on China, Japan, and the Pacific as well as other selected comparative models. A research paper is required in lieu of an examination.

Computers and the Law: Law 515 (3) *

This is an interdisciplinary course designed to explore how the law adapts to new technology. Study includes the fundamentals of computer hardware and software from a business perspective through reading, lectures, problem solving, and “hands-on” operation of computers. The course also focuses on statutory and common law that is useful in protecting computer system users and in transacting such business as the licensing of computer technology and computer system procurement. While the course covers selected areas in fraud, warranty, intellectual property, antitrust, and tax law, there are no special prerequisites in these areas.

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3) *

The course, which is often called “private international law,” involves examination and analysis of rules, approaches, and policies which determine which law, substantive and procedural, applies to transactions and events that touch more than one state, nation, or other jurisdiction. The central focus for study is “choice of law,” but other areas include recognition of foreign judgments and jurisdiction.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3)

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, powers of Congress, the commerce clause, and governmental immunities. This course also introduces students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3)

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness, and freedom of speech. Pre: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Consumer Protection Law: Law 565 (2) *

This course examines common law and statutory regulation of consumer transactions. The course inquires into the underlying justifications and principles of this regulation and into the particular means adopted by various regulatory systems. Topics covered include state and federal law regarding deception and unfair trade practices, fair and equal credit practice, and coercive collection tactics. Finally, emphasis is placed on enforcement by consumers and on the variety of remedies available to them. It is recommended that students take Commercial Transactions (Law 554) before taking Consumer Protection, but this is not required.

Contracts I and II: Law 509 (3), 510 (3)

This course is an introduction to the law governing contract disputes, including the common law of contracts and selected parts of Articles 1 and 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The course examines the character and materials of legal argument in the area and explores the relationship between legal discourse and contractual practices within our community.

Corporate and Partnership Taxation: Law 550 (3)

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of closely held corporations and partnerships. This course is geared to the non-specialist. Pre: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) and Corporations (Law 531).

Corporations: Law 531 (V)

Brief survey of agency and partnerships, the fundamentals of corporations, and securities regulation, including disregarding the corporate entity, management and control of closely held corporations, merger, liability under the federal securities laws, takeovers, public registration, exemptions, and derivative suits.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4)

An examination of substantive rules and rationales of the criminal law. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the purposes and efficacy of criminal sanctions as a response to officially proscribed behavior. The heart of the criminal justice course is the study of general principles of American criminal law, including culpability criteria, the mental

element in crimes, and definitional ingredients of crimes such as murder, rape, attempt, and conspiracy. The focus is on the Hawaii Penal Code, supplemented with comparative materials drawn from the common law and from the law of several Asian nations. Consistent with overall objectives of the first year of law study, the imparting and sharpening of general legal analytical skills is emphasized throughout the criminal justice course.

Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2)

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges, arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press–fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy, and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawaii cases, statutes and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument, and decision.

Debtors’ and Creditors’ Rights: Law 562 (V)

This course begins with a survey of non-bankruptcy claims collection procedures (e.g., attachment, execution, and garnishment) and nonbankruptcy alternatives for liquidation, with an emphasis on Hawaii law. The course then examines debtors’ and creditors’ rights under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, with emphasis on Chapter 7 (Liquidation). Topics to be covered include the requirements for commencing a case, claims against the estate, property of the estate, exemptions, the automatic stay and adequate protection, the rejection of executory contracts, and the trustee’s avoiding powers. Commercial Transactions (Law 554) is recommended as a prerequisite.

Directed Study and Research: Law 576 (V)

Students perform research and write papers on selected legal topics or problems under the direction of a faculty member.

Employment Discrimination: Law 507 (3) *

The course examines the legal avenues for dealing with improper employment discrimination which is based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicaps, etc. Such artificial barriers barring employment opportunities are discussed in the context of finding the proper balance between the employers’ legitimate business needs and the employees’ rights under legal requirements of being free from

unlawful discrimination. Coverage includes Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, US Constitution, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, federal executive orders, and government contract limitations.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3)*

A survey of major federal and Hawaii environmental laws dealing with pollution control, endangered species, and habitat protection.

Evidence: Law 543 (V)

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof, and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem solving exercises include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii evidence law. Problems of scientific evidence will be explored.

Externship: Law 555 (V)

Students perform research, drafting, investigation, and other lawyering tasks for judges and attorney supervisors in public agencies, the State Legislature, and private law firms. Special externships are available in the Federated States of Micronesia and other Pacific Island jurisdictions. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Family Law: Law 568 (3)

A practical introduction to the law governing the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, property division, marriage agreements, and child custody. The course focuses on Hawaii statutes and case law, within the context of common law and recent constitutional doctrine.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3)

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the

federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pre: Constitutional Law I and II (Law 553 and 534).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4)

An introduction to the federal income taxation of individuals. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored, but primary emphasis is given to the theory and policy considerations that underlie specific rules. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Feminist Legal Theory: Law 525 (3)*

This course provides an introduction to feminist legal thought for students with varying backgrounds in feminism, including those who have not yet read in feminism. Texts vary from year to year but the course generally focuses on issues of methodology, language difference, justice, and community.

Immigration Law: Law 548 (2) *

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3) *

A study of the law relating to property rights in the results of intellectual creativity, including trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and patents. While the course attempts to provide a unified background in theory and policy for all fields of intellectual property, it emphasizes areas of importance to the general practitioner. Accordingly, the structures and policies of the patent system are studied primarily for the light they shed upon the nature of intellectual property protection as a whole and upon the interaction between federal and state law.

International Business Transactions: Law 579 (V)*

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems, and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

International Law: Law 585 (3)

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the transnational problems requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, students focus on: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, and (d) economic problems. Students examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which they are being developed. Finally, the course examines the enforcement mechanisms and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States.

Jurisprudence: Law 573 (3) *

This course examines four contemporary themes in American jurisprudence: law and economics (law as efficiency), critical legal studies (law as politics), literary theory and deconstructive method (law as a text), and humanistic legal education. Both law and economics and critical legal theory imply that the classical notion of law as a public morality is dead. Excerpts from the realist and anti-realist arguments in the philosophy of science and Ronald Dworkin's recent *Law's Empire* also will be used to debate the "death of law."

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3)

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Labor Law II: Law 589 (3) *

This course deals with labor arbitration, the negotiation process and contract administration, including the subject matter of management rights, union security, discipline and discharge, seniority, and wages and hours. As time permits, coverage includes the individual and the union on such subjects as the right to fair representation, discipline of union members, union democracy, and union disclosure requirements. Pre: Labor Law I (Law 559) or consent of instructor.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3)

This is a survey course in public control of private use of land: how do state, local, and

federal agencies regulate the land development process? Special emphasis is on constitutional issues (exclusionary zoning, regulations and exactions that may be "takings" of property under the Federal Constitution), growth management, and innovative techniques such as impact fees, development agreements, and planned unit development. We will also cover zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental, and public land management law affecting the use of private land.

Law Review: Law 545 (V)

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing, and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Legal Accounting: Law 560 (2) *

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Emphasis is given to topics of special interest to the lawyer. The course presumes little or no background in accounting.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2) *

The course covers the legal aspects of water and water rights with primary focus on Hawaii. Topics include: Native Hawaiian water rights, pre-McBryde case law, McBryde and post-McBryde developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships, and various types of allocation systems.

Legal Bibliography: Law 506 (1)

The objective of the course is to introduce students to the primary and secondary sources used in legal research. Lectures and library exercises are designed to complement each other so that students will learn the various starting points for doing legal research.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3)

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approxi-

mately 12-15 students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise, and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit hour in more conventional courses.

Legal Problems of the Elderly: Law 521 (V)

This course provides an introduction to the myriad legal issues which confront the elderly in our society such as age discrimination, elder abuse, estate planning, living wills, entitlement to government benefits, and guardianship.

Moot Court Board: Law 537 (V)

An honors program for students who assist professors in preparing materials for, as well as organizing and judging the first-year Moot Court competition, Appellate Advocacy I. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Moot Court Team: Law 536 (V)

An honors program for students who prepare for and compete in the National Moot Court Competition in appellate advocacy. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (V)

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the land and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the

erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration, and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential for utilizing native rights based on statute, custom, and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution: Law 508 (V)

Lawyers resolve many more cases through negotiation than at trial. Only about 10 percent of all cases go to trial. This course covers the theory and practice of both negotiations and the rapidly developing field of alternative dispute resolution methods with an emphasis on mediation. In addition to regular classroom work, students learn and use conflict resolution skills.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2)

This course offers a study of the Uniform Commercial Code provisions that deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Topics include negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, the demise of the holder-in-due-course doctrine in consumer transactions, allocation of risk for forgery, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501 (4), 502 (4)

Special seminar for Pre-Admission Program students designed to develop analytical, research and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for the JD degree.

Pretrial Litigation: Law 564 (2)

This course is designed to teach the theory and practice of civil pretrial litigation skills. The course focuses on pleading, discovery, and pretrial motions. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis.

Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2)

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility, and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession are also explored.

Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (V)

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory, and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined, and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role are discussed and analyzed in depth. Pre: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (V)

This course is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development, and regulation. As such, emphasis is on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property are summarized, emphasis is on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights, and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3)

This course examines the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii are also studied. To the extent that time permits, more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, are introduced. Pre: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3) *

This course offers both theoretical and practical approaches to the study of remedies. Topics include compensatory damages, injunctions, the relationship between legal and equitable remedies, specific performance, declaratory judgments, restitution and unjust enrichment, punitive remedies, and ancillary remedies to enforce judgments. The course also addresses the extent to which the economic theory of law and notions of corrective justice justify the application of many of these remedies. Reference is made to Hawaii law.

Sea Use Law: United States-Hawaii: Law 592 (2)

This course examines the history of US and Hawaii sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea; special Hawaiian problems are included.

Sea Use Law: International: Law 593 (2)

This course examines the history of international sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea among nations.

Second-Year Seminar: Law 530 (4)

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This seminar is taken during the spring semester of a student's second year. Seminar offerings will be announced early in the fall for the spring semester. Seminar placement is by lottery. Prior topics have included Torts, Environmental Law, Property, Jurisprudence, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, Legal History, Constitutional Law, and Native Hawaiian Rights.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3) *

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers, and duties of state and local governments, their interaction, and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. We will particularly emphasize finances, home rule, state and local antitrust liability, development agreements, impact fees, tax increment and other debt financing (including state and municipal bonds), the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions (the "Federalism" question). Cases, statutes, ordinances, and explanatory articles form the basis of the course. While we cover those aspects of state, local, and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course will also touch upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly and indirectly by means of inducements, is a common theme.

Topics in International Legal Studies: Law 575 (V)

Selected topics presented by faculty members or visiting scholars, focusing

upon subjects in the Pacific and Asian area. Recent topics have included Chinese Trade and Investment Law, Japanese Trade and Investment Law, and Korean Law.

Torts Process I: Law 522 (2)

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (3)

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Pre: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2)

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, *voir dire* examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students engage in simulated exercises and their work is critiqued. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (4)

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth including: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration, and termination of trusts; and intestate succession, including probate. Attention is focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

WORKSHOPS AND CLINICS

**Estate Planning Workshop:
Law 590G (4)**

In this workshop students are expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment, and various forms of investment.

Students study the impact of federal income taxes and federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property, on such estate plans. Pre: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), or consent of instructor.

**Prosecution Clinic:
Law 590B (2), 599B (V)**

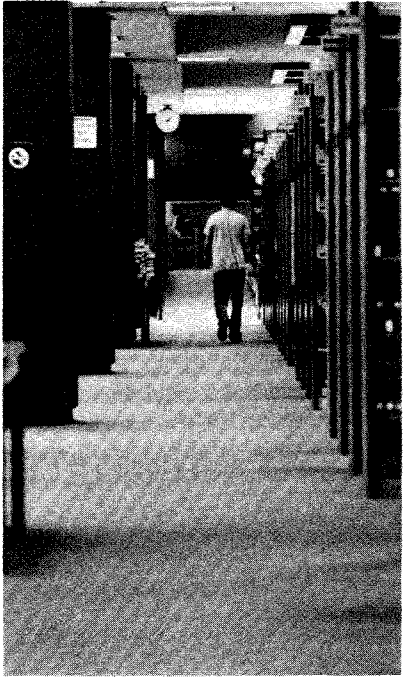
Under Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7, students are permitted to try real cases in Hawaii's courts. After classroom discussions and simulations, students prosecute actual traffic and misdemeanor cases through the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. Although the real cases are criminal in nature, the classroom component is designed to meet the needs of students considering civil litigation. Students try simulated civil and criminal cases at the law school, where they are videotaped and critiqued by the faculty and practicing lawyers. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

Defense Clinic: Law 590C (V)

Under Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7, students are permitted to try real cases in Hawaii's courts. After classroom discussions and simulations, students defend traffic and misdemeanor cases through the Public Defender's office. Although the real cases are criminal in nature, the classroom component is designed to meet the needs of students considering civil litigation. Students try simulated cases at the law school, where they are videotaped and critiqued by the faculty and practicing lawyers. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

Elder Law Clinic: Law 590D (V)

Students in this clinic work under the direction of an elder law specialist in assisting Hawaii's senior citizens in a variety of legal areas including public entitlements, estate planning, living wills, elder abuse, etc. The course typically does not involve litigation, but rather the delivery of other kinds of legal services and education to the elderly. Pre: Legal Problems of the Elderly (Law 521) or instructor's permission.



School of Law Academic Calendar

FALL SEMESTER 1992

August 17-21 (M-F)
Orientation and Registration

August 21 (F)
Admissions Day

August 24 (M)
First Day of Class

September 7 (M)
Labor Day

November 3 (T)
Election Day

November 11 (W)
Veterans Day

November 26 (R)
Thanksgiving Day

December 5 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

December 7-9 (M-W)
Study Period

December 10-19 (R-Sa)
Final Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER 1993

January 18 (M)
Martin Luther King Jr. Day

January 19 (T)
First Day of Class

February 15 (M)
Presidents Day

March 22-27 (M-Sa)
Spring Break

April 9 (F)
Good Friday

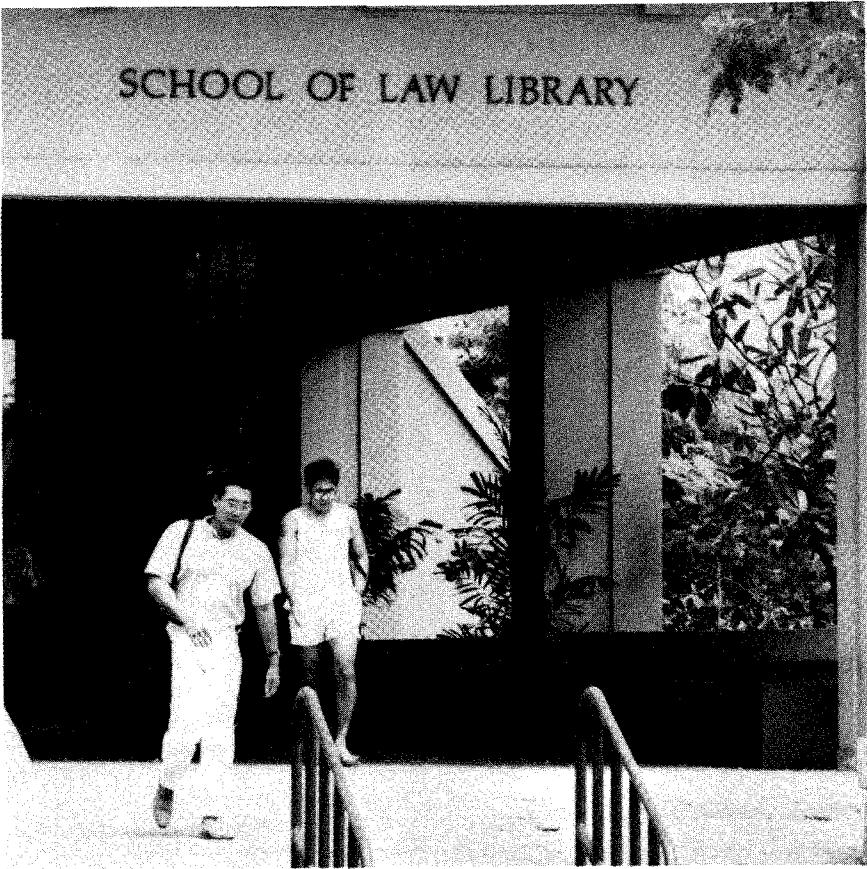
May 1 (Sa)
Last Day of Instruction

May 3-5 (M-W)
Study Period

May 6-15 (R-Sa)
Final Examinations

May 16 (Su)
University Commencement

May 17 (M)
Law School Commencement



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NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Administrative Procedure A7.022, Procedures Relating to Protection of the Educational Rights and Privacy of students. Copies of APA7.022 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean of Students.
4. Directory Information
Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the university to be directory information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed in conformance with state law, at the university's discretion, without prior consent of the student unless the student requests that the university not disclose such information.

- (a) Name of student.
 - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (d) Major field of study.
 - (e) Education level (e.g., freshman, sophomore, etc.)
 - (f) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
 - (g) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
 - (h) Dates of attendance.
 - (i) Most recent educational institution attended.
 - (j) Degrees and awards received.
- A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated directory information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform the campus registrar which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.
5. A parent or spouse of a student is advised that information contained in educational records, except as may be determined to be directory information, will not be disclosed to him/her without the prior written consent of the son, daughter or spouse.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY

The University of Hawaii is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution. It is committed to a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including sexual harassment), physical and mental handicap, or age in any of its programs, policies, procedures, or practices. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission and access to, and participation, treatment and employment in, the University's programs and activities. With regard to employment, state and federal laws further prohibit discrimination on the basis of veteran status, marital status, religion, ancestry, and arrest and court record.

The University strives to promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus in compliance with the affirmative action in employment mandates of federal Executive Order 11246 and Governor's Administrative Directives.

As a government contractor, the University is committed to an affirmative policy of hiring and advancing in employment qualified handicapped individuals, special disabled veterans, and veterans of the Vietnam Era. We invite all individuals who want to be considered under the affirmative action program for employing veterans and the handicapped to identify themselves to the Director of EEO/AA and to advise us regarding proper placement and appropriate accommodation. Self-identification is voluntary and will not result in any adverse treatment. The information will remain confidential, except that (1) supervisors and administrators may be informed regarding work restrictions or reasonable accommodation; (2) first aid and safety personnel may be informed if the condition might require emergency treatment; and (3) information may be disclosed if required by law, rule, regulation or court order.

For information regarding UHM equal opportunity policies, the filing of grievances, or to request a copy of UHM's grievance procedures, contact the following persons:

On employment-related civil rights issues:
Mie Watanabe, Director EEO/AA
Bachman Hall 112
Phone: 956-6423

On student & educational civil rights issues:
Thomas Gething, Dean of Students
Bachman Annex 10
Phone: 956-3290

UHM recognizes its obligation to provide overall program accessibility for handicapped persons. Contact the KOKUA program to obtain information as to the existence and location of services, activities and facilities that are accessible to and usable by handicapped persons.

KOKUA Program (disabled student services):
Ann Ito, Director
Bachman Annex 13
Voice/TDD: 956-7511